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Jan. 23, 1901.

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BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, MAY 9 1903

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from practical farmers, giving the ir experience, is solicited. Letters ed with the writer's real name, in full, printed or not, as the writer may

THE PLOTGHMAN offers great advantages to advertisers. Its circulation is large and among the most active and intelligent portion of the community. Entered as second-class mail matter.

Features of Cattle Quarantines.

The quarantine which separates several of the New England States during the prevalence of the cattle epidemic causes vaions complications which puzzle both the farmers and inspectors. For instance, along the line between Vermont and Massachusetts are quite a number of farmers who reside near the State lines, whose farms are located in Massachusetts and in Vermont, a part in each State. Under the new order of things these farmers are in a quandary. They are afraid to turn their cattle out to pasture for the reason that if they do and the cattle pass from one pasture to another, which might be located in a different State from the first, they are breaking the law and liable to the punishment laid down for

One farmer who resides in Pownal, Vt., has a large barn, one-half of which is in the town of Pownal, the other half in Williamstown, Mass. He wonders if he is liable if he drives his cattle from one end of the barn to the other, as he has to when he wants to water them. The Williamstown cattle inspector has referred the question to the department at Washington, but has not yet been notified. Meanwhile the farmer is

The chief of the Massachusetts Cattle. Bureau has made inquiry of Secretary Wilson in regard to such cases, and the reply was received that to allow crossing the line n such cases might open a loophole for wholesale violation of the quarantine. Such a ruling appears severe from the cattle owners' point of view, but as there is said to be a great deal of cattle "smuggling" already across the Vermont, New Hamp-shire and Massachusetts State lines, the it is unlikely, however, that farmers will be prosecuted for turning their cattle into their own pastures, as the State and Government agents have plenty to do at present in searching out and disposing of sick cattle and enforcing the more essential features of the quarantines.

The local State quarantines appear to be viewed more leniently by the authorities, reasonable requests for permits being usually granted. Thus when a Massachu setts farm lies part within the locally quarantined section and part outside, Dr. Peters leans to the side of mercy and allows the farmer to send his cattle over the line on his own farm. But requests to move cattle from the eastern parts of the State to western sections are not generally allowed, on account of the possibility of transport ing cattle that have been exposed to infection to localities where they cannot

easily be looked after. This ruling will bear heavily on the hundreds of farmers who have been accustomed to send away their young stock to distant pastures, and will likewise affect owners of Pastures usually occupied in this way.

Pasture land in eastern Massachusetts ought to be at a premium this year. Both national authorities and those of the States concerned express hopes that the situation may soon be so greatly improved that some of the restrictions may be modified. The cattle industry, as a whole, is suffering from the limitation of trade due to the rigid quarantines. As for owners of infected herds, they are practically put out of business. Even after the herd has been killed and disinfection is over, he hardly dares stock up again for fear of a return of the malady, and even cattle which have had the disease and recovered are not proof against a second attack. The descriptive article on another page relates interesting phases of the present situation in New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

Renovating a Name.

Makers of fake butter claim to be tired of the legal term "Renovated," which, they say, conveys a bad impression. So it does, so would the term "Ambrosia," or any other word after its adoption a few collectors and boilers of rancid renovated has come to mean at which the knowing buyer his nose in disgnst, it is because he has learned that such stuff has once been rancid and half decayed and will very quickly 80 again, despite all that alkali ease kettle can effect. "These renovated reformers," says a New York dairy expert, "are the simon pure dairy products people who tramped around on comargarine and wanted it muzzled, garroted and generally kicked out. The isn't one of them who could stomach his

Farm Hints for May.

ROAD REPAIRS. Not within late years has there been ach good roads so early in spring, owing to the frost coming out of the ground so soon and the absence of hard storms lately. This affords an excellent opportunity for putting the roads in repair earlier in the eason than is usually the case. This work is being done in many towns, and must re-sult in much better roads than where the labor is performed later or not at all. When the men are working on the road passing the farm, the owner should show a keen interest in what is being done. The superintendent's attention should be called to needed grading, stone removals and bridge repairs, guide boards, and the like. A little insistence at the right time is better than much protest after work is done.

GRASS AND PASTURES. A warm rain would do much to start the grass, which made little progress during April, and stock has been turned to pasture rather later than usual in most sections. Fortunately, there is on most farms this spring plenty of hay, although some farmers are short. The idea of calculating on a little more hay than stock is a good one, and if a little more practiced would be beneficial in many cases. Some of the old pastures, not too rough, will pay well for making over. A good rotation for them is potatoes on sod and plenty of fertilizer followed by clover, to be plowed in the following spring, and the field reseeded. On good potato land this plan of renovation should more than pay expenses.

GOOD GARDENING. The hotbeds need airing and plenty of water. It is best to soak the soil thoroughly and then wait until it begins to look dry again. This is less trouble than frequent aprink-lings and better for the plants. Rugs or straw mats should be spread over the frames on cold nights. Most farmers do not start hotbeds earlier than the last of March. Lettuce or radishes planted at that time should be ready for use from the first to the third week in May, even although held back somewhat by the cold weather.

Outdoor plantings are somewhat unever this year. Some vegetables were planted in March, but many farm gardeners have still a good deal of planting to be done even of the hardy vegetables. These on rich, wellfined soil will almost catch up with early plantings. Rhubarb and asparagus may be set if not attended to before. In fact, rhu barb will live and thrive if transplanted at almost any time of the year. Plant succession crops of lettuce, beets, cabbage, onions, peas, potatoes, radishes, spinach, turnips, to follow those planted earlier.

Early plantings should be hoed as soon as rows can be seen, using a wheel hoe or a rake. Early hoeing starts the crops and saves much weed killing later on. Carrots and paranips will give a good crop even if sown late. At corn-planting time, which includes nearly the whole of the month in most parts of the Northeast, other tender vegetables may be started, including beans, tomatoes, squashes, melons, cucumbers, pumpkins, etc. But the melon family is very sensitive to cold, and it is not wise to run much risk of a frost in planting them

too early. HERE AND THERE.

Run the weeder as soon as the potatoes show and the fine-tooth cultivator so long as it can be got through the rows. If frost threatens, they can be covered with earth by a plow. If frozen, the frost can be drawn by putting on water before the sun takes effect. Ashes sprinkled on the onions after weeding will help keep off insects. Small pa of potatoes can be successfully greened from a pail, a spoonful of green to a pail of water, and using a whisk broom. In such cases the trouble usually is that the plants are not thoroughly soaked and the pail is not stirred often enough to keep well mixed.

THE POULTRY YARD.

Pests are growing troublesome. Steel traps baited with meat will help thin out skunks, cats, weasels and rats. For poison paris green will kill some, but the patent arsenic rat poisons are better, because more readily eaten when mixed with food. These things are uncertain and risky. The best remedy is an active, well-trained dog. Kero-sene or naphtha on the roosts and nests, and insect powder on the chicks, will control the lice. Powder the hen before hatching, and dust the chicks when huddled together for the night. Hens set in warm weather should be near the ground. The barn cellar is a good place. Use fresh nests and rienty of insect powder. Sulphur is of little use. Farm flocks should never be kept in small yards in summer, but if they are, the soil should be spaded under to keep it fresh, and sods and green stuff should be thrown in as often as practicable. Hens with chicks should be shut up part of the day. Coops need cleaning often in warm weather. Begin to break up surplus sitters warm weather at that time was very favorweather. Begin to break up surplus sitters the first night they stay on the nest. Scaly legged hens should not be set, as they will spread the trouble to the chicks.

THE FRUIT GROWER.

own product before it was treated, and yet they object to a sobriquet which hints that the remainder of them who could stomach his own product before it was treated, and yet on well-manured, fairly moist land. For the plow.

Set strawberry plants early in the month the advantage of the situation and started on well-manured, fairly moist land. For the plow.

Grass fields look fairly well at this time, they object to a sobriquet which hints that the rand, degenerate, hydrogmated, alkalied, grainless substance, which has been sweetened, bleached and then painted back to a new life, should not be called 'renovated.'

Set strawberry plants early in the month the advantage of the strakton and started will only have to give one look at each the plow.

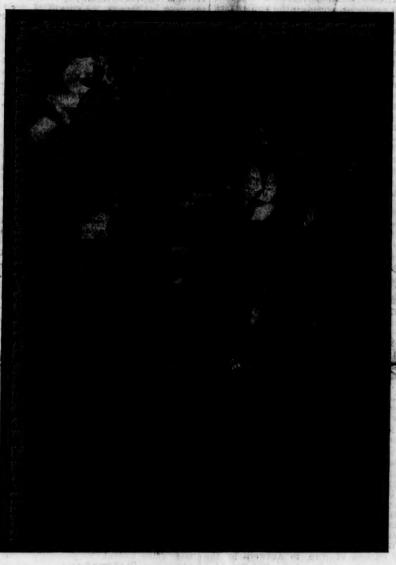
Grass fields look fairly well at this time, daying stood winter and spring good distance. Press the earth firmly about the roots. Pick off blossoms from new beds. Grafting can still be done with well-kept pasture in fairly good season. With the adia in all shapes and sizes, as it is

The stuff is even then sold for 'Western creamery 'or 'creamery No 2' to the guile-less housewife." To change the legal name would be to deprive the consumer of all he has learned by experience concerning the "renovated" product. The makers have chosen the term and have fairly carned the associations that now go with it. Moreover, the word in itself gives some idea of what he article is, and protects the consumer in some degree from buying under a false impression.

Soions. If the wax is made rather stiff no cloth binding is needed. Usually the most important spraying is the time just after the blossoms fall. Paris green and bordeaux important spraying is the time just after the blossoms fall. Paris green and bordeaux important spraying is the time just after the blossoms fall. Paris green and bordeaux important spraying is the time just after the blossoms fall. Paris green and bordeaux important spraying is the time just after the product. The makers have made their plans, and are try-them out as best they can. But were possible I would have my seed cut only a few hours before planting, and the soving and planting in good time, outting being of value. A few hours become lead of the seed to the air to dry it off is of benefit, but if it is a trouble to cut seed much become planting, the saving of time in outting being of value. A few hours become planting, the saving of time in outting being of value. A few hours become planting, the saving of time in outting being of value. A few hours become planting, the saving of time in outting being of value. A few hours become planting, the saving of time in outting being of value. A few hours become in the air to dry it off is of benefit, but if it is a the sowing and planting in good time, and the ground of the cut surface of the cut surface of the cut surface of the cut surface. The air to dry it off is of benefit, but if it is a their sowing and planting in good time, and the ground of the cut surface of the cut surface of the cut surface of benefit, but if it is car pounds copper sulphate in hot water and add forty gallons cold water, and eight pounds fresh lime after slaking the lime and adding to it twenty gallons of water. Stir the mixture and add water to make one hundred gallons. To burn worms' nests out of trees, wind some waste woolen or cotton on the end of a long pole and put on kerosens.

feedin purposes, and variety, including a large amount of roots, for stock feeding. The high prices of roots for stock feeding. The high prices of roots for stock feeding. The high prices of roots for stock feeding.

Plowing and harrowing is not merely to beneficial, as a change in soil in raising hav per acre.



PLUM BLOSSOMS. See descriptive article.

turn under the grass and make loose soil for planting. The plow and harrow are the teeth of the crops. They chew up the food se that plants can get it. Coarse, lumpy, hard soil is as bad for a plant as whole grain for a toothless horse.

The average land contains plant food enough for hundreds of crops, but it is mostly, so to speak, in too large lumps for the plant to swallow. Only within a few years has the full effect of working the sol begun to be realized. The result is better with nore frequent use of tillage tools and more dependence on good plows and harrows. Plows are now favored which have a short, olunt mould board, twisting and breaking the furrows and turning them up loose. A jointer should be attached to bury the soil or rubbish in front of the big plow. Such a plow with a strong team will do plowing

that is plowing.

Then comes the harrowing, using both the wheel or cutaway implements and the tooth harrows. The finer the soil the more feeding surface, but a good deal of the harrowing may be done after planting hoed crops. In a season like the present, when early planted potatoes and other crops have stayed in the cold ground a long time before coming up, the field should have been harrowed several times after planting. The smoothing harrow is generally used, but a harrow with teeth four inches long will do

A light harrow or weeder may run over fairly deep-planted crops, for, after they have come up without injury worth speak-ing of and with vast benefit in Filling small weeds and fining the soil, the cultivator begins where the weeder leaves off, and little hand work is needed.

The Spring Campaign.

We have been having quite a cold spell of weather here in the Kennebec valley, but not enough to discourage our farmers, as they have kept at the plowing and other needful work which comes before seeding. More plowing has been done up to April

20 than for a number of seasons previous.

Much plowing was done in March, as the warm weather at that time was very favorable, the snow went off early, and as but little frost was in the ground, there was not anything to hinder the plow from doing first-class work. Farmers who could took the advantage of the situation and started the plow form doing first-class work. Farmers who could took the advantage of the situation and started the plow form doing first-class work. Farmers who could took the plow form doing first-class work at the plotting up such a potato, cut the stem end off about one-third the length of the tuber, split the remaining two-thirds beginning at the seed end, giving three places of uniform size, and you will always find the plow form doing the plotting up such a potato, cut the stem end off about one-third the length of the tuber, split the remaining two-thirds beginning at the seed end, giving three places of uniform size, and you will always find the plow from doing first-class work. Farmers who could took the advantage of the situation and started the plow from doing first-class work.

some varieties will tell on the right side wonderfully at the harvest.

Do not use poor tools. Farm laborers are scarce and wages high, and none can afford to use poor tools and do a poor and a slow job of work. Use something that you can work with easily and fast. Quite a large amount of commercial fertilizers will be used for hill and drill purposes mainly. Considerable building and repairing is being done. Lumber is scarce and high, but it must be had. Sidney, Me. A. E. FAUGHT.

Starting the Potato Crop.

How much fertilizer shall we use per acre? On our old fields here in this part of the State I should advise not less than one ton of high-grade goods, putting as much of this in the drill as you can get there with the planter and as deep as there with the planter and as deep as you can get it, and the balance apply broadcast just before you cultivate, and bur; your potatoes, which will be from three to four weeks usually after planting. The ideal time of planting in Maine is between May 12 and 20, but under our new method of protecting from bugs and blight it can be carried into June, and get good crops, but not as good usually as those planted between the dates named. The harrowing should begin as early as possible, and the field should be gone over from seven to ten times on our heavy soils, the last going as deep as possible, and if these harrowings should extend over a few weeks time all the better.

We come now to the selection of seed. It is better to use nothing but smooth, sound potatoes not too small, nor too large if to be planted with a planter, and 1 believe we cannot afford to plant in any other way. You will find a potato about the size of a hen's egg or a little larger, to be, all things considered, the best; a man planting only an acre or two does not consider the labor of cutting the seed of much consequence, but with the man who is planting ten acres or over, it becomes a matter of im-portance, but with a medium-sized po-tato the labor of cutting is very much sim-

over for even a few days.

The only objection to using freshly cut seed is in the fertilizer sticking to it, the acid eating into the freshly cut surface.

This objection, however, is very slight in

How thickly this seed is ito be used in the drill depends something on the fertility of the soil; a naturally rich soil could handle more seed than a poor soil. With me I plant about fourteen inches apart in the plant about fourteen inches apart. I think plowed or fertilized for fifteen to twenty years, and not producing one-half ton of

Get your rows started straight when planting and keep them so, as much better work can be done when cultivating and

The cultivator should be started as soon as the planting is finished. A span of horses with a riding, spring-tooth, double cultivator is much the best, as not only can the work be done twice as fast, but it can be work be done twice as fast, but it can be much better done in all ways, especially if there is any witch-grass. Keep the cultivator going at least once a week and twice if you can get time, running as near the rows as you can. It will kill nearly every weed and a good part of the witch-grass; this will leave your field just as free from weeds as when planted, and will hardly check the potatoes. A potato or thistle will readily force its way up again through a few inches of loose dirt, but all small weeds and a good part of the witch-grass will be killed. Keep the cultivator going until the potatoes are fifteen to eighteen taches high, and when from six to eight inches high spade or hoe them up again, throwing the dirt so that it will meet along the top of the rows. If this up again, throwing the dirt so that it will meet along the top of the rows. If this work has been properly done there will not need to be any work with a hand hoe, unless there are thistles in the field. It so, they will have to be cut out from between the affect before you know it. Probably nine-tenths of the apple orchards have expensive hand hoeing. E. C. ROGERS.

Maine.

It will begin to fail before you know it. Probably nine-tenths of the apple orchards has sod, and many of them are meadows. Of coarse, they are failing.

The remedy for these apple failures is to cut down many of the orchards. For the remainder the trestment is cultivation, fertilization, spraying—the trinity of orthodox apple growing. will have to be cut out from between the anti-by hand. The object is to do the work possible with the team, and save expensive hand hoeing. E. C. ROGERS.

The Season in Northern Vermont. We have come to the last of April, and it as been a cold, backward month, much

more so than was March. The weather is warming up at the last and appears more springlike, and farmers are just beginning to work upon their land.

this year. This will leave much to be done in May, but if the ground is dry, as it now promises to be, the work can progress much more rapidly and satisfactorily than last year, when it was so wet that seeding was lelayed until very late. Where these conditions prevail it is about impossible to do

even fairly good work. Cows are doing fairly well, and the creameries, separator stations, etc., are quite busy. A change is being made from skimming stations to doing the work on the farm, the cream being gathered up by teams and conveyed to some central point and

there made into butter. In some cases this plan is working well and saves the farmers considerable work, but it is quite essential for the best success that the work of skimming and caring for the cream on the farm be properly attended

An attempt is being made by some of the smalljoreameries to pasteurize cream and send to the city markets, and also to manufacture cottage cheese from the skimmilk where the farmers will sell it. The first will doubtless prove a good business, and the last may if there is sufficient demand for the product. All of these ways! for disposing of the milk should help to preserve a healthy equilib-rium in all of the dairy products, and in this way make it better for both producers

Some light frosts have occurred lately, but as vegetation is so backward, no harm is anticipated to fruit here, which is more largely confined to apples.

E. R. TOWLE.

Franklin County, Vt., April 25.

Forming in Lewis County, N. Y.

In this section the farmers are commend ing to put seed into the ground. We are now in the midst of cool, dry weather, with northerly wind day and night, and, worse than all, frosty nights. The buds on the trees just begin to show signs of life. Farmers have been highly favored with fine weather to prepare their fields for seeding. Grass starts but slowly, and apparently is not so green as it was in the month of March during the heated term.

The cheese factories are now in full blast. The cheese factories are now in full blast.
The standard milk company continues to ship milk from all its stations along the line of the railroad. The T. A. Mills station closed here the first of the present month, and cheese will not be made untilthe station opens again in the fall and winter.

The shipment of veal calves from our

local markets continues with unabated activity. From 5½ to six cents per pound is being paid for them, live weight. One buyer shipped over four hundred calves at one time recently to New York.

I feed from four to sixteen quarts of turnips per day, with two quarts of cottonseed or linseed meal and as much bran as I think profitable, with all the good hay the cattle will eat. My cows are in good flesh and in

the summer for five cents per hundred less than the price paid for milk by the Standard Milk Company. The milk will be made into cheese of several varieties, as ordered

Plum Blessoms

Plum blossoms can never be so popular as orange blossoms, I suppose, but that is because the orange blossoms hold an absurd monopoly on the wedding business. Plum blossoms are just as pretty and much easier to grow in New England.

In fact, a good plum tree in vigorous bloom is about as handsome a plant as one can find anywhere. Our wild plum, native in New England, is one of the most attractive, except that one seldom sees it cared for or protected. The cluster of blossoms shown in the engraving are from a wild tree of this kind. F. A. WAUGH. Amherst, Mass.

Orchard Notes by an Expert. Good drainage, natural or artificial, is essential to success. Trees are impatient of

Good tillage increases the available food supply of the soil, and also conserves its

Only cultivated crops should be allowed in orchards early in the season. Grain and hay should never be grown. Even-hoed or cultivated crops may rob the trees of moist ure and fertility if they are allowed to stand

dox apple growing.
Ithaca, N. Y. PROF. L. H. BAILEY.

Winning a Farm.

When about nineteen years of age, after careful consultation with my elder brother, we rented the home farm of eighty-four res with all its equipment. rent equal to 6 per cent, of the value. Two years later, when my school course had been completed, I decided to buy a farm and conduct it myself alone. I paid \$5000 for the real estate and \$2000 for equipment. In addition \$200 was paid out for new machin-ery; thus I had a load of \$7200, with interest payable every three months. These obligations have been promptly met, the principal paid and \$300 additional expenditure in various improvements.

I had a love for the business and was

blessed with an equally enthusiastic help-mate. The farm, when I took it, kept seventeen to twenty cattle. It now keeps forty cattle. An important feature was my accurate account of every item I received or expended. The social side was not neg-lected. I do not believe that the farmer can get along successfully and bind himself down to unending hard work without any

In hiring help, I prefer to hire one man by the month and the others by the day. If two men are hired by the month, I often find when I leave them alone that I am paying the wages of two men for one man's work. I have a clear understanding with help as to what I expect of them.

The dairy is composed of Jersey cows raised on the farm; product, cream and butter, with good home market: Sheep, swine and poultry are also paying invest-ments. The sale of first-class milch cows or colts often furnished me with needed funds to make prompt payments.

C. D. RICHARDSON. Franklin County, Mass.

Careful Calf Feeding.

The calf should be taken away from its mother by the third day, or earlier. The calf should have its mother's milk for about two weeks. The proper amount to feed a calf the first two or three weeks is about five or six quarts per day, and no more can be given without danger of indigestion.

As the calf grows older it will take more, but never should have more than eight or nine quarts per day. The milk must be fed always at about blood heat. Cold milk will almost always cause scours if fed to a young calf. When the calf is about three weeks old the milk ration is gradually changed to skimmilk, using about a week to make the change.

C. H. ECKLES. change. Columbia, Mo.

Feeding a Herd.

I feed from four to sixteen quarts of tur time recently to New York.

The winter and spring is telling on the forage throughout the country. Hay of last season's growth was not of the best quality to spend as has usually been apparent when the season was not so wet and cold as last year. The real heart and substance of hay depends somewhat on the season.

will eat. My cows are in good flesh and in perfect health. I depend upon barn manure, humus and good cultivation for fertilization. I should grow sweet corn if the business were not already overdone from the farmer's standpoint. Oats and peas are a good crop for the dairy. They require dry land and should be sown early.

Auburn, Me. Sillas A. Shaw.

LANGE BEAUTIFUL MENGEL TO SHOW

latter Still Declin

pts have been steadily gaining.
d has also been active, but prices
falling, and are now from 1 to 2 cents below the quotations given last week. The decline has touched nearly all grades except imitation and renovated, which seem to be in light supply at this time. Best grades have suffered the greatest loss amount in time. Best grades have suffered the greatest loss, amounting in some cases to a drop
of 2j cents below the price for which
similar lots could have been sold hardly a
week ago. The consumers having used
butter sparingly during the season of
extra high prices, are now taking
advantage of the situation and buy
more freely, and strictly pure stock sells
rapidly. Firsts and seconds are in limited
demand. Northern dairy is plenty and
must be fancy to bring an even 22 cents, must be faney to bring an even 22 cents, most sales being made at a fraction lower. Butter in boxes and prints is in good demand, many consumers buying directly of jobbers in this form, but the large supply has resulted in a surplus and low relative

prices in proportion to quality.

The cheese market shows no special change. Old lots are selling at same quotawith demand and supply moderate New cheese arrives in small lots and brings 13 and 134 cents.

The New York butter market shows the same condition of large supplies and lower prices experienced throughout the country. Wednesday were more than ten thousand packages. Buyers seem to want the good at present prices and trade is setive. Quality is, of course not yet up to pasture-feed standard, and lots which score extra high sell above quotations. Firsts are selling well at 22 cents and extras at 23 cents, these prices being for creamery. State dairy meets with sufficient demand to take care of the moderate receipts. Some of it is of fine quality, and well worth the price of 22 cents which it brings. Imitation, fac-tory and renovated butter is rather scarce, and is high in proportion to other grades.

The New York Mercantile Exchange butter rules provide that "extras" shall score ninety-one points and above during the season from Nov. 1 to May 1, and the remainder of the year the score shall be ninety-three points and above. The tendency of official quotations is to use the minimum score as the basis of quoted values to the exclusion of considerable butter of a higher quality, and for which certain buyers pay more money. The term "extras" covers quite a range in qualities, and there is necessarily a range in values.

The outlook for the export trade is not considered very favorable unless prices here should reach a low level. Thousands of tons of Siberian butter are expected to reach the British market this summer in competition with shipments from United States and Canada. Butter containing a large amount of moisture will suffer under the new enactment of British Parliament which restricts the sale of such goods under the provisions against adulterated butter. Receipts of cheese at New York are moderate, and held firmly at quotations. New cheese is coming in quite freely, but quality is irregular and demand slow. Exporters are buying it to some extent at 121 to 13 cents. Skims are plenty, and quoted even lower than noted last week. Receipts of all grades Wednesday were 1579 boxes.

Receipts at Boston for the week, 706,374 ounds of butter, 2514 boxes cheese, besides 1558 boxes for export, and 42,861 cases of eggs, compared with receipts for the corresponding week of last year of 35,828 pounds boxes of cheese for export, and 58,675 cases

At New York receipts for the week were 3700 packages of butter, 2800 packages of cheese and 10,000 cases of eggs, compared with receipts for same week 1902, of 3576 packages of butter, 5256 boxes cheese and 12,863 cases of eggs.

Good Trade in Vegetables.

as the season advances. The supply is now largely from the South and from green houses, hotbeds and coldframes, but native truck is beginning to cut a figure in the market. Native rhubarb is now quite plenty, and asparagus has been coming in to some extent this week. These products, likewise dandelions, spinach and other outdoor greens and relishes, are held back somewhat by the cool and rather dry weather This condition naturally improves the market for such quantities as arrive. Southern asparages of fine appearance is plenty, but cannot compete in flavor and condition with the home-grown product; although being done up in very much larger bunches it is quoted higher. Southern peas are increasing in quantity and improving in quality, and string beans are also plenty. season for native cabbage is ending as badly as ever, prices holding down and sales being made with difficulty, except for best lots. As the season advances, Southerngrown cabbages are more plenty. The situation of onions has improved for best grades, which are now scarce and higher.

Hothouse products are declining in price gradually, encumbers and tomatoes show ing quite a fall during the past few weeks. Mushrooms have held nearly steady for a long time. Growers near Boston find the summer season the more profitable, as mushrooms cannot be shipped long distances in hot weather, and prices hold up well, par-Potatoes show no change, supply and de-

mand both being moderate and steady. Western stock is in full supply and selling lower than Eastern.

Provisions Fairly Steady.

Prices for beef hold nearly steady and the demand is good. Receipts'at Boston for the week were lighter, being 157 cars for Boston and ninety-three cars for export, a total of 250 cars; preceding week, 168 cars for Boston and 111 cars for export, a total of 279 cars; same week a year ago, 146 cars for Boston and sixty-nine cars for export, a total of 215 cars.

Pork is in active demand, and Boston markets hold firm in price, not yet showing effect of larger receipts and lower prices in Boston packers have made a still smaller kill of hogs. The total for the week was about 16,700; preceding week, 17,-200; same week a year ago, 22,000. For export the demand has been very much smaller, the total value by Boston packers having been about \$66,000; preceding week, \$125,000; same week last year, \$286,-The enlarged supply of hogs is refleeted by the records for the week, and the total is in excess of corresponding



POOT AND MOUTH EPIDEMIC. TRENCH CONTAINING SLAUGHTERED CATTLE. See descriptive article.

and at the close prominent markets average ago and \$5.85 two years ago. he movement of live stock on Western railroads last week was considerably improved. Farmers have completed the most of their spring work, and have more time to prepare for

shipping their hogs and cattle.

Extra mutton is in fairly good demand and lambs sell readily at unchanged prices, but poor lambs not wanted. Veal in full supply and active demand, with prices tending to decline. Game sells at lust week's quotations throughout.

Hay Market Strong and Active.

As was noted last week, the demand is exceptionally brisk for the better grades of hay, and this fact, taken in connection with the scarcity of such qualities, has resulted in even higher prices in the leading markets in New York and the adjoining markets. Fancy grades are now practically out of the markets, and No. 1 and other grades are taking their place at about the same prices. The top quotations in New York and Jersey City are \$24 per ton, which is considerably above any figures previously quoted. Other markets seem to be better supplied, particu-larly with the lower grades.

In Boston the top price is \$19.50, but the

bulk of the better grades of hay bring only \$17 or \$18, and the lower grades sell with some difficulty in this market on account of large receipts from Canada. The situation is a very fortunate one for the large number of producers who have low-grade or injured sponding week of last year of 35,329 pounds of producers with last of wastast of of butter, 1594 boxes cheese, also 12,033 hay to sell, since such qualities find a good hoxes of cheese for export, and 55,675 cases market in the absence of the finer qualities. There is a large supply of clover and clover mixed, and this is also feeling the effect of the advance in the other grades. Long rye straw is in rather scanty supply in Boston, and prices have advanced slightly the past week. Receipts of hay at Boston for the week were 255 cars, of which nineteen were for export. For the corresponding week last year the receipts were 460 cars, of which about one-third were for export. At the increase of supplies of fresh-grown stuff, e expected to improve.

At New York the arrivals are very light, particularly of the first quality. Even No. 2 and No. 3 grades are selling quite readily and clover and clover mixed have advanced Poor hay, hardly fit for bedding, brings 30 cents and 40 cents per one hundred ounds wholesale. Rye straw is in fair supply at unchanged prices, receipts for the week being 1240 tons. Receipts of hay for the week were 6770 tons, compared with

9710 for the same week last year. The Western markets are somewhat un-ven. Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Kansas City report increased arrivals without much change in the prices, while Chicago and some of the other markets quote very light receipts and stronger market. Some of the Southern markets report sales

dull and tending to lower values.

Following are the highest prices for hay quoted by the Hay Trade Journal in the markets mentioned: Boston \$19.50, New York \$24, Jersey City \$24, Philadelphia, \$21.50, Brooklyn \$23, Buffalo \$17, Pittsburg \$19, Kansas City \$12.50, Minneapolis \$14, Baltimore 20, Chicago \$15.50, St. Louis \$16, Cincinnati \$17.50, Washington \$19.

Grain Markets Irregular. Prices have fluctuated moderately during the week, and the net result has been a slight advance on most lines. Corn has fully sustained the rise noted last week, and bag meal has followed suit, advancing several points from the low price of last week. There is no probability of much further decline in these lines for the present, and feeders are not likely to mistake by stocking up during temporary sags in the market. some handlers claim that corn will go high this summer, but there appears nothing in the situation to warrant a great change either way, and a boom of this kind would probably be the work of speculators. Wheat and wheat feeds show slight

While winter wheat condition continues very promising, a slight deterio ration is indicated over central and eastern portions of the wheat belt owing to exces ive moisture and low temperatures. Rust and insects have appeared in some counties in southern Missouri and in Nebraska and portions of Kansas. The crop would be benefited by rain. Spring wheat seeding over northern portion spring wheat region will be practically completed during com-

Flour trade is quiet, many of the mills having restricted their production. There s considerable dissatisfaction with the high freight rates to the East. Managers of the Northwestern railroads are meanwhile trying to divert shipments to Asia in the opposite direction. They offer transportation via the Puget Sound ports at the low rate of \$8 per ton in trainload lots, and heavy

2,720,000 a year ago—a decrease of 290,000. seasonably low temperature during the past have wintered well, but few canes having Prices in the West are moderately lower, week, and while rainfall in central valleys been killed. has been light, farm work has made very 87.10 per 100 pounds, compared with 87.20 a slow progress in consequence of wet soil week ago, \$7.25 two weeks ago, \$6.85 a year and low temperatures. As in previous week, corn planting made slow progress nore particularly over central and eastern portion of corn belt and in Middle Atlantic states, but better progress made in Kansas and Nebraska. In Southern States corn suffered from low temperatures, and in central and west Gulf districts from drought

> Exports wheat from the United States for the week are 3,886,542 bushels, against 2,977,-777 bushels last week and 3,75.),589 bushels last year; since July 1, 183,079,093, against 210,556,333 bushels last year. Corn for week, 1,499,906 bushels, against 1,677,621 bushels last week and 376,186 bushels last year; since July 1, 53,169,795 bushels, against 25,399,921 bushels last year.

> At the North Atlantic seaboard, the four ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore received 64,041,991 bushels of grain, including flour reduced to bushels for the first quarter of 1903, and 44,308,077 bushels for the corresponding quarter of 1902. At New York receipts for three months ending with March were in 1903 27,214,349 bushels, compared with 21,500,107 bushels in 1902. At Boston the corresponding figures were 8,826,147 bushels, compared with 6,414,882 bushels; at Philadelphia 10, 940,229 bushels, compared with 7,311,457 bushels; at Portland, Me., officially inspected receipts for three months ending with March amounted to 3,769,209 bushels, not including flour, of which total, 345,315 bushels were of American origin and 3,423,894 bushels of Canadian origin.

When the Leyland Line steamer Cestrian sailed from the Grand Junction docks, East Boston, Thursday, April 30, for Liverpool, she carried out the largest cargo shipped from Boston to that port for a long time, there being about two hundred thousand bushels stored in her holds. Her cargo onsists of thirty-two thousand bushels of wheat, 165,000 bushels of corn, five hundred tons of refrigerated meats, one hundred tons hundred tons of flour, the total cargo aggregating about 6907 tons dead weight.

The recent shipment of a cargo of 115, 000 bushels of corn to Antwerp by the teamer Kingstonian of the Red Star Line of the International Mercantile Marine Company has shown the possibilities of Boston as a favorable port of export in a manner hitherto unknown in the records of Boston commerce. Not only was the cargo a large one, but the dispatch with which it was handled was almost phenomenal. The corn was shipped from Chicago via Buffalo and the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. It was started from Chicago the morning of April 16 on the steamer Berlin, reaching Buffalo on the morning of April 20. There it was transferred from the steamer to the elevator and loaded into cars, which were made up in two trains, and started to loston by way of Newburgh, N. Y., and the with such dispatch that it was pouring into the hold of the Kingstonian on the morning of April 23, and was all on board on the ever ing following.

Crops Growing Slowly.

Following is the report of the United States Department of Agriculture, climate and crop bulletin of the weather bureau, New England section, for the week ending Monday, April 27:

While much preparatory work incidental to sowing and planting has been done during the week owing to the weather conditions, which were most favorable for it, there has been but comparatively little seed put in the ground. In the northern States fair weather and drying winds have put the ground in excellent condition for plowing, and a small amount of grain has been sown. Some early peas and potatoes have also been planted, but most farmers are waiting for higher temperatures to warm up the ground. In the southern States essentially the same conditions have prevailed as regards weather, and farm work of all kinds has been pushed rapidly. The sowing of oats is nearly completed, and in some extra early fields the oats are already up, but making s very slow growth. Reports seem to indicate that there will be an increased acreage of

this crop over last year.

Many gardens have been planted, and in ome peas are far enough advanced to re-seive a first hoeing, while some early potatoes are above ground. These early-planted crops are, however, in great need of more sunshine and warmer weather to keep up a nor say whether or not there will be a full

The progress of grass, pastures and fallsown grain since the last report, has been remarkably slow, and, in some instances, clover is reported as injured by the frosts of the week. Although the growth of grass has been slow, yet most meadows are look-ing fairly well and are still up to the average for the season. Many young cattle have been turned out to pasture, and, in some localities, mileh cows, owing to a scarcity of hay. Owing to the fact that last year the sweet corn pack in New England was practically a failure, many farmers in the vi-cinity of canning factories are planning to devote an extra amount of land to that crop this season.

Quick, Thrifty Corn.

By properly fitting the ground and giving good cultivation, the season of maturity may be hastened at least a week. The ground should be plowed and the furrows rolled down hard to prevent the formation of air spaces under them. They should then be thoroughly and finely pulverized and the seedbed made fine.

When the plants are up, the weeder should be set at work and be followed by the cultivator, deeply at first, shallow subsequently. Keep the crust of the earth broken finely to at evaporation of moisture, and make the cultivation very shallow to prevent in-jury to the roots, which, if left undisturbed, will extend as far as the stalks and leaves. Keep the cultivator going, especially after a shower. G. A. Sмгтн.

Herkimer County, N. Y.

Profitable Pear Culture.

Of a dozen different kinds of pears planted twenty-five years ago, I find Bart-lett, Clapp's Favorite and Sheldon the most profitable. I topdress these in the fall and casionally when the trees indicate a lack of thrift, perhaps once in five years, I plow the ground and seed with timothy and red

This method requires but a small amount of lumber, one hundred tons of hay, five hundred tons of provisions, 250 bales of the product highly satisfactory, good tales? Mr. Percy Mackaye revives of the local tales? Mr. Percy Mackaye revives of the local tales? S. A. SHAW.

market. Auburn, Me.

Literature.

As Henry Wood is a well-known writer of the science of the human mind, a new edition of "Studies in the Thought World" will be velcomed by this author's admirers and readers. For one unfamiliar with Mr. Wood's teachings the book contains much that will attract as well as interest. There is no subject more popular today than metaphysics. Scientific progress has demande that religion have a scientific basis. Brilliant minds have been turned to the consideration of the spiritual as well as the material life man. Christian Science has leaped into existence, introduced by Mrs. Eddy, who has gathered large following. The Christian S movement has influenced the minds of thoughtful men to study its articles of belief and its sweeping assertions. It is clearly evident that Mrs. Eddy's reasonings are not logical, but she has been the means of bringing the subject of mental healing before the ttention of such men as Henry Wood, who unites common sense with his theories In "Studies in the Thought World" Mr.

Wood considers many subjects pertaining to the thought power of the mind, and among them is asked this question, "Had " Has mental healing a valid basis?" After dwelling upon various phases of the question Mr. Wood concludes: "If primary causes for mental and physical ills are resident in the clay of the body, there is no warrant whatever for healing through mind. If, on the other hand, causative forces are \$1.25 net.] cated in the mental realm, there is no logical basis, per se, for anything else. We are in bondage to the seen, and constantly speak of mere occasions as causes." Con-tinuing on the subject the author writes: One's ideals are his most intimate companions. They impress their quality upon him far more deeply than do per-sonal friends. Shall they be health, harmony, happiness, love, purity and of his own State. In the drawing of the strength; or disorder, unharmony, malice, native individuality of country life Will fear, sensuality and weakness? Choose ye, and they will install themselves in consciousness. We adopt them and they would mould us." In commenting upon the effect of the mind on the body Mr. Wood says that in such cases as insomnia, dyspepsia, nervous prostration and pessimistic depression and numerous other mental and physical infelicities, it is possible to overcome these sufferings by the exercise of the mind. One of the most impressive studies in this book is "Chemistry in the Human Econ-omy," but all the different studies voice in time last year, which is a new feature in these comparisons. Total Western packing, according to the Cincinnati Price Current, 370,000, compared with 300,000 the preceding week and 330,000 two weeks ago.

For corresponding time last year the number was 350,000 and two years ago 440,000.

From March 1 the total is 2,430,000, against

expressions to truths which can bear the light of ecientific research and which can be helpful to men. Hany people distruct all mental science becks because of the rack assertions made by enthusiastic followers of mental science of a cure for all the ills the body may ruffer. Especially for those who are the unfortunate victims of some habit, is the science Mr. Wood prenches helpful. To overcome one must have the series of some strength and when ment are must have presented a sign from God that he was the science of the research and when ment have the series of some people in the pitiable state Hillyer was in, where it is the pitiable state Hillyer was in, where it is the pitiable state Hillyer was in, where it is the pitiable state Hillyer was in, where it is the pitiable state Hillyer was in, where it is the pitiable state Hillyer was in, where it is the pitiable state Hillyer was in, where it is the pitiable state Hillyer was in, where it is the first of the rack when he found his friend deal was one in self-defence. Hillyer was in, where it is the first of the rack when he found his friend deal was one in self-defence. Hillyer was in, where it is the first of the rack was one in self-defence. Hillyer was in, where it is the first of the rack when he found his friend deal was one in self-defence. Hillyer was in, where it is the first of the rack was one in self-defence. Hillyer was in, where it is the first of the rack was one in self-defence. Hillyer was in, when he found his friend deal was one in self-defence. Hillyer was in, when he found his friend deal was one in self-defence. Hillyer was in, where it is the first of the piting of habit, is the selence-Mr. Wood preaches helpful. To overcome one must have strength and when weak one must have assistance. Mr. Wood's literary style is concise and hacking in lucidity and elegance, yet it is clear cut and impressive. His studies lack careful development and a finish which would improve them much. A similar thought in the same anguage is repeated in several instances, which, perhaps, happens because of the unitary purpose of the studies, but which detracts from the strength of the sentiments expressed. No order is observed in the arrangement of these studies. If a logical sequence of thought was developed, the sequence of thought was developed, the studies would impress one more strongly. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Price, \$1.25.]

Maxwell Gray has produced an entertaining love story with a strong note of tragedy under running it all. The love interest is maintained over a mine of passions which give cause to much suffering, but which eventually redeems those who suffer. The key-note of Maxwell Gray's book is always feation through intense suffering; the forming of firm, strong character from the weak, untried traits of an undeveloped individuality. So in "Richard Rosny" it is through sin and penance which transforms th into a man who has gained control of his appetites, and through suffering has learned patience. The plot in the main is built up around Richard Rosny, the hero of the book. Through anger for the brutal-ity of his step-father to his mother, he comes to blows and kills him. The crime is known to a few and they do not give him away. He himself, in the first white heat of the refining furnace of repentance, tells the woman who has promised to be his wife, and she fails him. She cannot love a murderer, and so, in the first throes of pain, he is destined to experience the agony of loss. He takes upon himself the support of his father's large family and they look upon himas a money machine. They spend money regardless, but Richard has brought himself to bear much. He marries a sweet girl, who soon gets into a morbid state of feeling over her dead baby, and becomes entangled in a love affair from which a woman friend saves her. Meantime, Richard's half-brother has taken an idea his father was murdered, and he starts to find out the murderer. When he fixes the blame on the wrong man Richard has to tell him the truth. The halfbrother gives Richard away, the latter is listen with serene approval to praise of virtue, compelled to serve a short sentence, but he is happy in his home. The story is well narrated, and the characters are clearly drawn. The woman who reference to build place and do not try and strive to build what you have heard into the structure of your dally lives, into your buying and selling and voting and domestic care, you are because of his crime seems an unreal sort of being. She is neither clear to the author nor to the people who surround her in the plot, and, on the whole, an impossible creation to the reader. Intensity of feeling is less strained in this book of Maxwell Gray's than in many others of the author's works. A more natural and human development follows in the unfolding of the plot than that which has marked the author's prevailing custom. The dramatic sentiment is less strong. Maxwell Gray uses fine language, and many passages in the book are beautiful word pictures. On the whole, the story is somewhat disappointing, because of the type of characters used. There is but one good, strong woman in the book, and the men are equally disappointing. It is such a constant narrative of selfish people doing selfish things that one wearies in spite of the problem of Richard's redemption. | New York : D. Appleton & Co. Price, Who was not delighted in the Canterbury

interest in these oft-repeated stories by his clever comedy, "The Canterbury Pilgrims." Not all of the characters are based on the original book. The author has presented to us, among others, 'Chancer in his official The opening scene introduces about half of the pilgrims at the Tabard Inn at Southwark, now near London, while Sir Geoffrey Chancer sits with a big volume on his knee in a corner by the fireplace. The cook and the miller are offering excitement by their wrestling while the host receives more visitors. The Prioress, accompanied by a nun and her three priests, one of whom carries a little pup, appears upon the scene, welcomed by the host, who immediately causes a serving boy to stir the Prioress to anxiety concerning the safe carriage of the pup as it is borne from the room. Chancer as much to say to the Prioress during the progress of the play, and in the second act he is engaged in reading some verses, com limentary to her, when the Prioress herself enters. Thus begins the love-making between the two, which ends in happi ness for all concerned. Mr. Mackaye has fully sustained the interest througho he has presented his comedy with a delicac and a lightness that is charming. There is great deal of conversation, but not sufficient action. The character of Chaucer speaks his part befittingly, and the pilgrims offer many bright and witty rem rks in their chatter. One familiar with the Canterbury tales will appreciate the characters which compose this happy play. The comedy has been conceived and executed most landably. New York: Macmillan Company. Price,

In the history of our American colonic one will note a prominent characteristic that of the pronounced and distinctly origi-nal traits in each State. In no way has this local loyalty and pride preserved by each State been more marked than in our Amercan literature. The picture of life among the characteristic types of men and women in each commonwealth cannot but appea to the reader, who doubtless at some period in his life has met with the bone and sinew Harben has shown himself adept with his tute," emphasizes the innate talent which this Southern author possesses. His style is thoroughly American, concise, clear and direct. The plot is not a complicated one, but quite simple in its main situations and incidents. There is but slight action, and the story would be tedious with its coun-

reader's interest is centred in George ley with his family disgrace, and his tion in the regards of a young last proud, aristocratic family; in Hillyis anxiously watching over the boy Although "Richard Rosny" cannot rank with "The Silence of Dean Maitland," yet has received Buckley's attentions and has received Buckley's attentions and her parents' dislike, and in Hillyer who watches the progress of the cont-prays for God's help. Without he characteristic gatherings at Hillyer's where men exchange the gossip of Harben sounds the depths of a man's heart although he does not seem to ever read them. The unconvincing parts of the store

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.. There can be no friendship without coas.

.... Learn as if you were to live forever: live as you were to die tomorrow.—Ansalus de Insuls.
Lord, we are rivers running to Thy sea.
Our waves and ripples all derived from Thee

nothing we should have, a nothing be Except for Thee. Sweet are the waters of Thy shoreless sea. Make sweet our waters that make haste to

Pour in Thy sweetness that ourselves may be. Pour in Thy sweetness that ourselves may be.
....To me it is the truest and most gioriously
beautiful solution of the riddle of the universe to
believe that God has knit it together in the bonds
of law, and breathed into it spiritual life to the

end.—Richard A. Armstrong.
....Every duty omitted obscures some truth we should know .- Ruskin.

....Unrealized ideals, deliberately or ear-lessly unrealized, work corruption of the blood, work spiritual degeneration and decay. If you somewhere into the free.-J. W. Chadwick.It requires more faith to believe in chance than to believe in God.

The beavens in wrath seemed bowed:

I look, and the sun with a smile breaks forth. look, and the sun with a cloud.

And a rainbow spans the cloud.

—Phœbe Cary.

What portion of God's life, of his sanctity of his tenderness, of his benign activity, of his untroubled peace, of his supreme regard for holiness, lives also in us? That is the meaning and the measure of our devotion.-John Hamil-

ton Thom.
....All we want in Christ we shall find in Christ. If we want in Christ we shall find in Christ.

If we want little, we shall find little; if we want much, we shall find much; and if, in utter beinglessness, we cast our all in Christ, He will be to us the whole treasury of God.—Bishop Whipple. Human help in our need, human forgiveness of our wrong doing, human love in our lonetiness' these are the sacraments through which, at their

sweetest and purest, we feel a divine help and forgiveness and love flowing into our souls.-G.

... Life, however short, is made still shorter by waste of time.—Johnson.
.... Every one of us casts a shadow. There hangs about us a sort of penumbra—a strange, influence, which has its effect on every other life

on which it rails. It goes with us whether we go. It is not something we can have when we will, as we lay aside a garment. It is something that always pours out from our life, like light from a lamp, like heat from flame, like perfume from a flower.-J. R. Miller.
....For things far off we toll, while many a good Not sought, because too near, is never gained —Wordsworth.

.. The saddest spectacle in this or in any world is a rational and moral being smitten with spirit ual death, alive only to what is material and

earthly, living without God and without hope Beware or this inward death—this insensibility to the presence, the authority, the goodness of our eavenly Father .- W. E. Channing ... Knowledge is now no more a fountain sealed: Drink deep until the habits of the slave

The sins of emptiness, gossip and spite
And slander die. Better not be at all
Than not be noble. —Tenny -Tennyson

Brilliants.

My dear, who dreams of growing old When Earth herself is new? What things save death could touch with cold The heart that's nearest you?

A man's not old who plucks a bloom, And halts to bear a song; Time brings regret, but never gloom To him whose love is strong. And so, when snowdrops shine, my dear,

And blackbirds bravely sing. My heart that sighed to lose a year Grows glad to gain a spring!

—J. J. Bell, in Outlook.

These are the blown spindrift that is lashed from the face of the waters
That cover the Soul with Care: These are the Children of Sorrow, these are the

sons and the daughters
Sped forth from the house, Despair!
Spray that is flung on the desolate cliffs from the

deeps of sea sources
To lie, like a veil, on our biers Children that follow the plumes and the step the stately black horses; Slow mourners, sure comforters—Tears

Think not the difference mighty as it seems letween life's morning and its evening dream Four-score, like twenty, has its tasks and toys:

In earth's wide schoolhouse all are girls and boys. —Oliver Wendell Holmes. The wide town swings to view; the train speed

Long, roaring freights. Mysterious voices With the shrill steam; now, underneath the vast ault of the Terminus, we find at last Our journey's end.

wonder, if when into the world's great. Sad terminus, I come unasked, unknown. Will welcoming dear faces for me wait? Pass out alone -William Hurd Hillyer, in Lippincott's.

The soft, strange note of the doves, to what may we liken the sound, As they flutter high at the eaves or flock for food to the grou

Their murmurings shy, remote, like a lost year's memory seem,
Like melody beard under water, or music dimmed

are a re ceipts a little mo West en Choice prices. Eggs s tations steady. situation of the di some ye ceipts.

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The Hen and Brood.

After the hen is comfortably settled I leave some solid food—usually in the form leave some some water handy to the nest, of grain—and some water many to the nest, so that she will not have to stay off long and allow the eggs to get cold. On the seventh day I always examine the eggs. By holding them up to the sun or a candle you can always detect those in which the embryo is forming. You should at once remove all the clear ones, as they will soon spoil, and a bad egg in the nest has an injurious effect on the

erms that are hatching. when first put on the nest, and once or twice tching. After the chickens are allow them to dry off well before ed slatted crate, without a bottom, that the hen cannot get out, but chickens their freedom. Better pard or a small platform in front, which to feed, and after sprinkling some sand on this, which will supply them with grit, they will soon take to eating solid

than in any other way. They should be fed very small quantities of stale bread, mixed with sweet milk and then squeezed out dry. This should be given three of four times a day, but only in such quantities as will be eaten up clean. At the

milk to drink from the very first. given plenty of food and let run loose should weigh from 3½ to four pounds at four months prices do not justify shipping here, while Chiweigh from 30 dd. They are then ready to be finished for the market. If they are allowed to wait This market has been fairly active, but it until they are six or seven months old they is on account of cool weather that prebegin to show spurs, and the commission ent prices have been maintained. Euro-G. R. COTTRELL.

Age of a Fowl.

The appearance of the legs is often the readiest guide. A rough, scaly condition is a sign of age. The whole body of an old fowl appears more heavy and mature, and there is an older look about the face and head readily detected by the expert. In males the length of the spur shows the age quite closely. Some poultrymen judge by the plumage. L ft up the wing and push aside the feathers of the sides, when in the case of a young hen you will find a long down, light, close and arranged regularly between the other feathers which cover between the other reathers which cover these parts of the body. Through the skin, which is of a delicate rosy tissue, the small blue veins will be apparent. In a hen over a year old the down and the veins will have entry owners. Sometimes there is a free disappeared, and the skin be dull white and distribution of trees from municipal nursdry, less smooth, and slightly rough and eries. mealy in appearance.

Eggs Kept Well.

The following interesting experiments were tried last year at an English farm

First Series-Eggs preserved in limefresh lime, shake well, and let it stand for twenty-four hours, then pour off and use the clear liquid. Three weeks after the the interest in the general subject of foreggs have been put in, add sufficient fresh Result: All perfectly fresh.

opened Nov. 12. Result: All perfectly fresh. A few were kept in the mixture for but air space in eggs larger than in the

Fourth Series-Eggs smeared lightly with vaseline. Taken May 14, opened Nov. 12. Result: Musty flavor, though not bad. One important factor in all egg preserving is to keep them in a cool place until required.

Poultry and Eggs Steady.

The market is almost in exactly the same condition as last recorded. In fact, there has been no marked change in the poultry situation for several weeks past. Quotations are a repetition of those of last week. Receipts are a little larger and sales perhaps a little more difficult to make at full quotations. The increase of receipts is from the West entirely. Turkeys are not in demand. Choice live fowls are still bringing good

Eggs show fractional advances over quotations of last week, and the demand is steady. Even the lower grades and dirties bring fair prices for the season. As the situation now appears, there is no prospect of the disastrous break in prices that occurs some years during the time of heaviest receipts. Goose and duck eggs in light demand.

The Growing Chicks.

Overcrowded brooders are slaughter-pens. Fifty is enough for a "one hundred-chick" brooder and twenty-five for a "fifty-chick" More than fifty should never be kept in any one brooder.

Growing chicks, like children, require far more ex ercise than do the grown-ups. Raisflock in a few years.

Fresh. pure Dalmation insect powder is reliable. It can be bought in Boston for about thirty cents per pound in

A hen with a very large brood will lose more proportion. If the chicks are might to a hen is enough, and no valuable number over fifteen.

To keep the hen from running the young chicks their legs, shut her up at least ay. Cats usually get in most of their worse at daybreak. Therefore, if the

ing them about fifteen inches on stakes. The chickens walk up by a board platform s taken down each night. The

than he intends to feed well from start to

Get rid of the surplus young cockerels as early as possible. Some will show their poor quality very young and may be promptly weeded out. Their room will be better than their company for the other chickens.

Everything counts when poultry is killed in large numbers. Feathers are worth five cents per pound.

Lice, dampness and overfeeding are the three chief chicken killers.

Dorticultural.

Larger Apple Receipts. The improved quotations of recent weeks seem to have called out the reserved supply from the nest, and take them to a of apples, and receipts at Boston this week have been larger than for some time. As a result prices have eased off a little. That is to say, although former quotations are nearly unchanged, it has been more difficult to make sales at full prices. Mr. York of York & Whitney reports the demand not quite so active, the season having arrived when apples are not used so freely and when chickens are killed by feeding too other products compete more actively.

Fancy grades sell readily, and the dullness is confined to the fair and common qualities. Cold-storage stock is coming out freely in Boston, New York and the West. A New York dealer thinks the cold-storage stock will be virtually out of the way within the next fortnight. Prices have advanced, and end of the first week they may be fed small pulk of shipments have been going. West quantities of shorts and corn meal, then and Southwest. He says: "I learn there gradually they will take solid food, first in form of millet and finally whole wheat. They should, where possible, be given sweet

They should, where possible, be given sweet

Ben Davis are yet held at St. Louis and other Southwestern points. In western New Chickens raised in this way and then York some Russets are still back. These will en, on this account, will not pay as much pean markets show a decided improvement within the last week or so, owing to light shipments, and any stock arriving in

sound condition has sold to advantage. "Fruit taken out of cold storage and exported in ordinary storage has met with disastrous results, but it has been just the opposite with fruit taken out of storage and shipped under refrigeration. Apples on the Minnetonka made \$4 to \$5 a barrel in London a few days ago. The export season, however, is virtually over."

Plant a Tree.

Arbor Day is now almost universal in this country, Delaware and Indian Territory being the only exceptions. Some date in

The direct result is, of course, a considerable increase in the quantity and variety of sylvan resources. In a few minutes a man may plant a tree which his son and grandson would prize beyond flocks and herds. Many a common farm has been helped to command a fancy price because of First Series—Eggs preserved in lime-water made as follows: Add to every gal-chard or nut grove. The father's Arborlon of water three-quarters of a pound of Day plantation may prove his best monument and his greatest work for posterity.

The indirect effect of the day is to increase estry. Under prevailing conditions the biject is to get the eggs as soon as laid, not problem. Using about thirty-three billion two or three days old. The eggs were cubic feet per year, with the price steadily taken on May 21 and opened on Nov. 12. rising and the demand increasing, it will be necessary to raise more trees or to import Second Series-Make lime-water as above more foreign lumber. Canada's supply will and add one ounce of cream of tartar and prove inexhaustible for generations so far

> ernment forest reserves is about 47,-100,000 acres; quite an empire in itself. These signs of progress are a part of the Forestry Association, and which is brought home to the people by means of Arbor Day.

Sumatra's Tobacco Industry.

Whether the Sumatra tobacco will be crowded out of market by the native product grown under cover is yet to be proved. Meanwhile, the United States buys nearly \$5,000,000 worth of the Sumatra product, most of which is grown in the Deli district on the eastern coast of the island.

year about forty thousand bales of wrapper leaf, is very early in the market and is by the middle of November were covered with far the largest customer for the lighter brush and leaves for the winter. As there shades of the long leaf. The principal mar- was not natural shade enough the followket of the Sumatran wrapper leaf is Amsterdam, which has succeeded in maintaining its supremacy, in spite of the efforts of Bremen to win the Dutch trade. Most of The usual mulch was put on in the fall and the tobacco going to Bremen is the harvest of the numerous German plantations established in Sumatra.

In thirty-two years the value of the Deli ing chicas in small yards will run out a tobacco sold on the Amsterdam market has amounted to \$280,000,000. These figures amounted to \$250,000,000. In less lighters where taken up to obtain the wonderful development of Sumatra's to-bacco industry in the last decades of the nineteenth century. These facts are gathered from a series of articles on tobacco in one per cent. and of the 1896 crop of seeds planted in the hylletin of the last are gathered from a series of articles on tobacco in one per cent. grew and lived through the ered from a series of articles on tobacco in Sumatra, published in the bulletin of the Societe d'Etudes Coloniales. The business was started about forty years ago by an expert Dutch tobacco grower from Java.

Progress was hindered by lack of reliable is the failure of the seed to ripen and germilabor, but with the importation of Chinese coolies the problem was solved.

morning.

Box roossing places can be made rat and skunk proof without closing them, by raising them about fifteen inches on stakes.

The older companies had the advantage of the stakes are staken about fifteen inches on stakes.

The older companies had the advantage of the staken up was fifty-five on cultivated plants, seventeen on native plants. There are now forty-four companies en-The older companies had the advantage of being able to select the best lands, but the ater companies were able to profit by the experience of the pioneers and thus avoid



BARN WITH WOODWORK TORN OUT FOR DISINFECTION. See descriptive article.

every year from 1870 to 1900; the Deli quired about three weeks. The cultivated are English, two are Swiss and there are also quite a number of planters of other can ever actually realize. nationalities, the Germans leading.

Sumatra tobaccos are sold by Dutch and German houses and are consumed through-out the world, but principally in Germany, the United States, Austria and France. The exports have steadily and rapidly grown

every year. In 1866 they amounted to 159 bales of leaf, each bale containing seventy-five kilograms of tobacco. In 1869 the export crop was 1381 export crop of 1900 was 223,730 bales. Thus

of it, and then to begin felling the trees and brush, which is permitted to dry for a few weeks and is then burned. The scrub becomes completely dried and in the burning develops a very high degree of heat, which facilitates the reduction of the larger timber

to ashes. The roots of the stumps are chopped off and the stumps are torn out of the ground by yokes of oxen attached to heavy log chains that are fastened around the stumps. Then the ashes are spread evenly over the ground, the potash they contain being one of the best fertilizers for the tobacco crop. The ground is then plowed and the work of raising the first crop begins.

When the tobacco is baled it is sent by

wagons, railroad or river boat to the ports of shipment. The first lots that appear on the European market are generally the choicest tobaccos of each plantation.

A Trial of Ginseng.

Bulletin 62 of the Pennsylvania Experiounce 9 opened Nov. 12. Result: All perfectly fresh.

Third Series—To one gallon of hot water add one pound of "water-glass," when cool it is ready for use. Eggs taken May 27 opened Nov. 12. Result: All perfectly fresh.

A severe lecture was read to the British farmers a few days ago by The Pall Mall with that country through the port of Boston in March aggregated 4871. As usual, the Italian imnigration which the following account is condensed. For many years the price per pound of its ready for use. Eggs taken May 27 opened Nov. 12. Result: All perfectly fresh.

A severe lecture was read to the British farmers a few days ago by The Pall Mall Gazette. One point on which special emphasis was laid was the necessity for neat and dainty packing. The agriculturist must be number having in excess of \$30 was \$200 and the number having in exc The United States, in anticipation of an drug market, owing to the rapid disappearincreasing scarcity of timber, has set aside ance of the native wild plants and the steady one to three weeks only. Result: Fresh, vast timber areas in the Yellowstone Park demand for it in China. The artificial cultiand elsewhere in the Northwest. New York and elsewhere in the Northwest. New York of these conditions; but the seed companies men on the metropolitan journals want to has a forest reserve of 150,000 acres in the Adirondacks. Maine, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan and Kansas are working out a system of forestry under special commissions. Other States, including Massachusetts and Connecticut, have made a good beginning along farmers might expect, the station undertook the same line. The whole area of Gov- to test the relative value of wild roots, culti vated roots and seedlings. The wild roots were small, dark colored and deeply wrinkled for the most part and were of all he had the opportunity to finish the plowmovement which is typified in the American ages. The cultivated plants were two-yearold seedlings from a nursery and were long, smooth and white and showed plainly the

advantage of growing in rich, loose soil.

The soil for ginseng should be a light loam with rich vegetable mould and good

The writer met the same dilemma once drainage. If this condition does not exist roots were carefully planted eight inches apart in deep holes, so that they might have a good start to grow straight. They were planted the first week in October and by The usual mulch was put on in the fall and removed in the spring. The beds were hoed out and loosened up three or four times each season. As soon as the seeds were ripe they were gathered and stratified. In the fall of 1902, after the customary five years, all the plants were taken up to obtain

time. As none of the 1897 seeds grew at all and as the seed crop of 1898 was very small, it is evident that the principal source of nate. To this is added the discouragement of having to wait a year and a half to see whether it does germinate. The average number of seeds on seed-bearing plants the

Batavia Company, twenty-five per cent., roots retained 37.1 per cent. of their weight from 1874 to 1900; the Arendsburg Company, sixty-eight per cent., from 1880 to cent. When dry the roots were sold to a 1900; the Amsterdam-Deli Company forty-bringing \$8.50 a pound, and the native \$6. Senembah Company, thirty-five per cent., In general the conclusion is that the profits from 1889 to 1900. Most of these companies are large with ordinarily good care and good were organized in the Netherlands, but six luck, but that the prospectuses of most are English, two are Swiss and there are nurserymen promise such results as few

Starting a Lawn.

Begin early before the rainy season is over. Plow and harrow in as much manure as would be needed for a field mowing lot, but the manure should be free from chaff and weed seeds so tar as possible. Good lawns can be grown on fertilizer alone, thus avoiding weed seeds and bad smells. Six hundred pounds mixed fertilizer at time of seeding and one hundred pounds nitrate of soda spread after the seed comes up will secure a strong, dark-colored growth. Sow the crop has grown from 106 tons in 1869 to a pound of lawn-grass seed to about 250 19,700 tons in 1900. In opening a plantation the first work and evenly by hand, and work it into the done is to build a road through the centre soil with a hand-rake. No nurse crop is needed. Bare spots should be reseeded. cutting down the underbrush on either side If the lawn is large, as a farm lawn should of it. Hundreds of men are employed at this labor. When the axemen have completed their work the ground is covered with a chaotic mass of fallen timber and prevent cutting into the sod.

Notes on Foreign Farming.

France seems to be a much cheaper place than Germany for beef. Whereas the average price of oxen last year in Paris was about \$12 per hundredweight, in Berlin it was about \$15. Sheep, however, were dearer in Paris than in Berlin by fully two

agriculture in Russia by the excessive number of holidays, many of which are not prescribed by the laws of the church, but are merely observed in accordance with local custom. The minister of agriculture to be offered at the second annual summer school was in many places 120, and in some even when the course of study and the advantages to be offered at the second annual summer school will open July 6, and will continue three weeks.

—Bad milk from one dairy is declared response. agriculture in Russia by the excessive num-ber of holidays, many of which are not prescribed by the laws of the church, but was in many places 120, and in some states of typhoid fever at present sible for the 100 cases of typhoid fever at present in the summer, the most important season existing in Stanford University and Palo Alto,

appliances, and not suppose that his butter would be acceptable to the purchaser in the box in which his wife's shoes arrived from the bootmaker. Whenever the smart young men on the metropolitan journals want to have a "dig" at somebody, they seem to select the British farmer. select the British farmer.

Hogs in the Apple Orchard.

A correspondent has become bewildered. He has an apple orchard from which he wishes to get the most profit. Having read an exhaustive article on constant cultivation, he plowed up part of the orchard. Before he plowed up part of the orchard. Before he had the opportunity to finish the plowing, he read another article from one of the leading papers, concluding that, on the whole, it was better to have it in sod. Now he wants to know whether he shall keep the wants was to know whether he shall keep the wants was to know whether he shall keep the wants was to know whether he shall keep the wants was to know whether he shall keep the wants was to know whether he shall keep the wants was to know whether he shall keep the wants was to know whether he shall keep the wants was to know whether he shall keep the wants was to know whether he shall keep the wants was to know whether he shall keep the wants was to know whether he shall keep the wants was to know whether he shall keep the wants was to know whether he shall keep the wants was to know whether he shall keep the wants was to know whether he shall keep the wants was to know whether he shall keep the wants was to know whether he shall keep the wants was to know whether he wants

drainage. If this condition does not exist and tried cultivation, but he had headed his naturally, it should be imitated as far as trees low, and when they got well started possible by deep, thorough tillage and good he could not work a team among them withwoods earth mixed in. The latter was the condition at the experiment station. The something would surely happen to throw the plow toward the tree, now and again, at precisely the right moment to take off a large patch of bark. Perhaps some orchardists can stand that repeatedly and not feel any pangs of conscience, but the writer could not, so after a few years we got disgusted and discarded the practice, for cattle troubled the low branches the same.

Well, a few years in grass did not exactly please, so we tried a portion of it with hogs, and the result charmed us the first season. When it was time for the leaves to fall, those on the trees in the lot assigned to the hogs looked likely to stay all winter, and, in fact, did hold thick and green weeks after the rest of the orchard was bare. There was no more trouble picking up the windfalls. They were promptly cared for as soon as they landed.
The second year the trees were deeper
green when they leaved out. The fruit was
better, larger and more abundant, while worms troubled it less. Needless to say, I did not plow any more in that orehard, but added as much of it as had trees large enough to safely stand hogs to their domain at once, and the dividing line can be discerned a mile away when in midsummer

leaf.
Fruit has improved. Many of the trees being Kings, which are so susceptible to disease, have put forth such a healthy growth that the old bark has been thrown The cultivated roots in every way far surpassed the others. The largest root of each lot when trimmed and washed weighed as and has such a healthy look that an enthu-Insect powder is costly and will go further if mixed with sulphur, halt and half.

The earlier chickens are put on the market the more net money is got out of them. The first pound is made at less food cost than the second, and the second at less cost than the second, and the second at less cost than the hird, while early market prices are always the highest.

No farmer should hatch more chicks than experience of the pioneers and thus avoid follows: Seedling, three ounces; native, since or on the market prices and has such a healthy look that an enthusiastic ornhardist would feel like hugging two ounces, and cultivated, five ounces. The latter root measured 7½ inches long after trimming and five inches in circumference.

Roots may be dried in the sunshine in about two months or in an oven with circulating currents of air in about two weeks.

The profits of the business have been about two months or in an oven with circulating currents of air in about two weeks.

A. J. Hamm.

Leighton's Corners, N. H.

—A large order for seed-drilling machinery has just been placed with an Americau firm on account of South African buyers.

—The estimated output of gold from the Klondike region for the present year is given as \$15,000,000, against \$12,000,000 for last year.

—Mr. U. Dixon of England and Alexander Cameron of Richmond, Va., have formed the British-Australian Company, with a capital of \$7,000,000, whose object is to keep the British American Tobacco Company out of Australia.

—The plant of the Beatrice Creamery Company, in operation at Lincoln, Neb., already the largest in the world, turning out 25,000 pounds of butter daily besides its other business, is undergoing remodeling which will double its capacity. These repairs will be finished May 1, after which the creamery will be run night and day.

—Work will be commenced this week at

the creamery will be run night and day.

—Work will be commenced this week at Middletown, Ct., on the city property about Higby Mountain reservoir in planting forest trees. Nurseries have been prepared and after a suitable growth the different varieties will be transplanted, and it is expected to cover about 100 acres of cleared land. The stock is made up of white pine, oak, hickory, ash and other trees of a commercial value. It is exp cted that a number of the varieties will be ready to transplant in a year, others in two years, while the white pine a year, others in two years, while the white pine

a year, others in two years, while the white pine will require three years.

—The new draft of the Massachusetts Gypsy Moth bill gives the direction of the work into the hands of the State board of agriculture, with authority to enter on private grounds. Owners of such lands are given the right to recover damages, where any damage is suffered, out are to be charged for hetterments. The board is to recharged for betterments. The board is to re-port to the Legislature on the work and its ex-pense each year on or before the fourth Wednesday of January, and is to have \$250,000 to carry on the work for three years, although only \$100,000 is to be expended this year. Persons resisting or obstructing the board's agents in the work against the moth pests are subjected to a work against the moth pests are subjected to a fine of \$25 for each offence. Cities and towns where moth work is done by the State are to be charged for twenty per cent. of the amount ex-pended within their borders, and are to pay this proportion as a part of their State tax.

—Virgil Chase Gilman, the oldest former mayor of Nashua, died at Nashua, N. H., Tuesday, aged seventy-three years. It was through Mr. Gliman that the first fish hatchery was built in southern New Hampshire. It was also in part through his efforts that the famous Plymouth Rock fowl was developed.

—A London letter says that the old catalpa tree which is a feature of Gray's Inn Gardens, in the heart of London, and which was taken from Virginia by Sir Walter Raleigh and was to have been planted in the present position by Queen Elizabeth, is dying. Queen Elizabeth was prevented by iliness from planting the tree herself, and she deputed Sir Francis Bacon, afterward Lord Verulam, to take her place. As Raleigh named Virginia after his sovereign in 1858, the tree which he transplanted is well over 1585, the tree which he transplanted is well over

three centuries old.

—The ice at Rangeley lake broke up rapidly the first of the week and is out as far as Dickson's Island. The ice has been out of Harvey and Gull ponds for over a week. Last year the ice went out of Rangeley lake on the twenty-eighth. Dispatches are pouring in at the camps and hotels here energing rooms for parties that want to cents per pound.

The English minister of agriculture declares that the greatest need of farmers is combination.

A special conference has been held to consider the prejudicial effect produced on agriculture in Pusaia by the excessive num.

having less than \$30, 3407. Of the total number of aliens, 1313 could neither read nor write.

alive.

—The bill appropriating \$25,000,000 to exterminate gypsy moths was given another hearing before the agricultural committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, Tuesday. There was no opposition shown to the measure proposed.

—Italy supplied the largest number of immigrants in the nine months ending with March 15,185; England, 14,621; Norway, 11,316, and Ru

ountry.

—Boston has a temporary boom in grain ex; port trade.

port trade.

The exports from Boston during the week ending April 24 amounts d to \$1,058,307, as against \$1,023,173 the corresponding week last year, and the imports amounted to \$2,793,169, as against \$1,732,940.

The scheme of emigration to Canada, promoted by the Dominion government, continues to prove eminently successful. For 29 years the average number of British agriculturists and laborers who settled in, Canada was 10,860. Last year, under the new regime, about 20,000 British

laborers who settled in Canada was 10,800. Last year, under the new regime, about 20,000 British subjects went to the Dominion, and this year the number will, it is expected, be increased to 30,000.

—Mr. Foxhall Keene of Meadowbrook, L. I., lately paid \$3750 for a pack of English fox hounds.

—Over 7000 immigrants will have landed in Boston within a period of eight days from last Saturday. The steamers that bring this army include the Saxonia of the Cunard Line with 2340, which breaks the record. Never before have 7000 immigrants landed in Boston within eight days. The Saxonia and the New England are bringing English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, Swedes, Norwegians, Russians and a few Germans. The Scandinavians are in the great majority, but Scandinavians are in the great majority, but there are many Irish as well. The Commonwealth

there are many Irish as well. The Commonwealth is bringing Italians, Greeks and Armenians. The Italians, as usual, are in the majority. Most of these immigrants will remain in the East, in 2.6% England, the Middle States or the South.

—Charles E. Fish of Jonesboro, Me., recently bought a block of land near Madison, Me., on which he believed was the handsomest growth of fir in this part of Maine. He has examined the timber and has discovered there is bardly a sound stick on the land. He says the timber has sound stick on the land. He says the timber has been destroyed by porcupines or hedgehogs, on which the last legislature placed a boun y of twenty-five cents a head.

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herse accessories, should write to the Columbus Carriage and Harness Company, for their new illustrated booklet. This book, which will bemailed free to any address, shows the advan-tages of buying direct from the manufacturers and doing away with the dealers' profits, thus resulting in the saving of thousands of dollars to

Nothing could be fairer than the way the Co-

Nothing could be fairer than the way the Columbus Carriage Company sell their goods. That they have all the confidence possible in what they manufacture is shown in the liberal way they treat their customers. If the buyer finds the carriage not as represented and unsatisfactory, he can return it to the factory, the purchase money is returned and the freight paid both ways.

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TELEPHONE NO. 3707 MAIN.

To post a letter in a moving mail car must be a great comfort to the persons who like to see things kept moving.

One of the pleasant features of the new entrance to the Navy Yard is that one can satisfy passing curiosity by looking through

Under the Kalser's martial exterior there appears to be a fondness for jam puffs—or were the jam puffs merely a figure of

Yes, it is very comforting to learn that Miss Stone's ransom is being "regarded as an American contribution" to a Macedonian revolutionary fund.

Under the new registration regulations the police force will have an opportunity to ask some questions of their own by way of varying the level monotony of being eternal targets for other people's interrogations.

When President Eliot remarks that "De mocracy is tough" he unconsciously echoes a sentiment inspired in many a peaceful citizen by the spirit and actions of Young America when it gathers on street corners

If any man ever deserved a testimor it's the retiring impresario of the Metropolitan. Persons more or less familiar with the ways of professional song birds have been heard to wonder that he has lived to Turn about doesn't seem to have been

very generally accepted as fair play in the ease of the "borrowed" decorations that the anthorities of Harvard recently took the liberty of removing from various undergrad-

The Liberty Ladies' College is certainly not the last place in the world where one would expect the students to revel in midnight buggy rides. Liberty is naturally in the very air of the Liberty Ladies' College, and the ladies breathe it.

Congressman Hearst's wedding was kept sedately quiet and reported without unneces-sary excitement. That's the advantage of having a number of newspapers of your own and the incident contains a helpful hint for modest millionaires who are contemplating matrimony.

Is there really nobody to arise and de-fend Mrs. Jacob Vanderbilt's unalienable right to open a smoking-parlor for women, if she so pleases? Women who wanted to

In the excitement that attended the first application of the death penalty in a Southern county the other day the victim was in all ports opened by the Chinese, then or pronounced legally dead and afterward recovered. Here seems to be an oppor-tunity for some enterprising publisher to jeets should be placed on an equality with obtain a realistic novel of capital punish-

The wards of the nation are again sulking -just because the Government insists upon their moving from a place in which they have got settled and getting settled in a new place until it is time to move on again. Meantime, however, a new tribe of Red Men has been installed in the Rockland Odd Fellows Hall.

The California orange growers' combine has obtained control of over three-fourths of the crop and will advance prices sharply, notwithstanding the enormous stock on hand. When the trusts have once thoroughly taught their ways to the food producers, somebody will have to pay the price or go hungry.

Maryland's example in taking an inventory of her forests is one that can very well True Success and Happiness its be followed by the rest of the States. To know just how rich a State is in its forest resources is the first step toward a general realization of the importance of forest protection, even in the most wooded parts of

People used to city life often err in buying a large and remote farm which they have neither capital nor experience to properly carry on, and where the surroundings. cially during winter, are in too great contrast to what they have known. For such people better a small, fertile viilage place and high culture.

Dr. Lorimer's notion of the typical city church of fifty years from now-a church open all day and every day and expressing the harmonious co-operation of all the once-embattled factions of Christianity—is certainly pleasant to contemplate. And Dr. er adds that there will be this kind of a church or there won't be any church at

The soundness of the Hackney as a breed is little short of phenomenal. At the recently held Hackney Show in London, England, Prof. Wortley Axe states only four stallions and one mare failed to pass the veterinarians. Considering that over five hundred horses in all were shown, this is a breeders and supporters of the Hackney may congratulate themselves.

The Glen Elder (Kan.) horse philosopher who writes under the nom de plume of "Columbus," occasionally perpetrates a rasping paragraph. Here is one: "It is not necessary to decorate your 'bike' with white enamel and goldleaf, or to uniform your stable help, in order to win through 'The Short Grass Circuit.' Just buckle the straps of your hopples a little tighter, pound the old pacer on the back and cash in your

Another generally prosperous farm sea son may fairly be anticipated. Old stocks of produce have been pretty well cleaned up, and the public is likely ready and able to bid actively for the next crops. Wageearners are mostly busy with surplus money to pay for good things to eat. Signs poi to a continuance of good times through the year. But even should depression occur, as ome predict, the farmers will be the class to feel it, last and least.

The lowest average in prices of farm products reached in the period since 1890 was in 1896, and the highest was in 1902. Of the nine groups comprising the necessaries of life, including food, clothing, fuel, haps never succeeding,—to put into endurmetals, building materials, the average was ing form the wonderful harmonies that fill metals, building materials, the average was ing form the wonderful harmonies that fill lowest in 1897 and highest in 1890 and 1902. Considering prices of what he has to self-sacrificingly labors at the uncongenial

sell and to buy, the present to

William K. Vanderbilf, Jr., come to have made all possible haste in going to cell upon Mr. Vanderbilt, Sr., and his new wife. The flight of his automobile from Paris to Poissy was only cellipsed by the speed with which the cable has informed an auxious American public that William, Jr. is ready quite pleased with the maniger. But unfortunately hardly have the exidings been digested when we learn that a London minister declares that the church doors were not open during the ceremony and are thrown into amazed conjecture as to how the bridal party got in.

It appears that the British authorities in South Africa are proving almost as had at agricultural reform as at military testics. A prominent English visitor declares that the land officers are grossly incompetent, the government having paid such ridicalously high prices for Boer farms that the rent charged settlers equals the value of other similar farms held by private owners. The wholesale way in which the guileless The wholesale way in which the guileless invaders have been all along outgeneralled by the astute Boer farmers, comprises one of the most amusing chapters of recent South African history.

The present demand and value of good, general-purpose horses does not support the former prediction of a horseless age. In many farming districts there is a shortage of work horses second only to the searcity of human labor. This is particularly the case in the American and Canadian Northwest where preparations are being made by the farmers for a very busy season. The great success of the season's horse shows in the large cities indicates that the fancy grades of horses also have by no means decilined in fashionable favor with the advent of the autos and motor-cycles. There is surely nothing in the present outlook especially unsatisfactory to skillful horse breeders of any class.

The present demand and value of good, general-purpose horses age. In these assuredly farmish types of American success not inferior in nobility to those held up for admiration in the Western magazine. In other words, it is not the western was adequate. Henry Demarest Lloyd has pointed out that in the sale and the farm of 110 acres. I could not have done that in not invariably true and cannot be counted upon. What one may be sure of, however, is that when one works with absolute integrity of spirit, in obedience to the law of one's own nature, and not for the law of one's own nature, and not for the law of one's own nature, and not for the law of one's own nature, and not for the law of one's own nature, and not for the law of one's own nature, and not for the law of one's own nature, and not for the law of one's own nature, and not for the law of one's own nature, and not for the law of one's own nature, and not for the law of one's own nature, and not for the law of one's own nature, and not for the law of one's own nature, and not for the law of one's own nature, and not for the law of one's own nature, and not for the law of one's own nature, and not for the law of one's own nature, and not for the law of one's own nature, and not for the law of the law of one's own nature, and not for the law of the law of the law of the law of th

Poer Manchuria.

Russia appears to be playing the part of the wolf to the Manchurian lamb, and is apparently quite ready to devour it on the slightest pretence. She has made a demand on China which that country has no right understood or not, is labor cheerfully, to slightest pretence. She has made a demand on China which that country has no right to grant. She wants the Chinese government to close the ports of Manchuria to all foreign trade, to forbid the admittance of is to be happy. For happiness is an eternal byproduct of the noble unselfsh life. A byproduct, i. e., a natural result for which any more foreign consuls, and to see that no foreigners, save Russians, are employed there in the public service.

This of course intends to shut out Ameriold treaty with China that insures us the right to appoint consuls and com agents in any places opened in the Chinese Empire according to stipulation. This being have smoked at various phases in the the case, it would be unjust for China to world's history even before emancipation allow the Russians to enjoy privileges that are preparing for themselves some very she denies Americans.

Besides, Russia nearly five years ago assured our Government that the "open door" would be maintained and respected thereafter, to foreign trade. In short, Rusthose of other nations in regard to any favors that might be granted foreigners. Great Britain and Germany stood on much the same ground at this time, though the latter afterward indicated that Manchuria was not included in the agreement.

There is no doubt that both Russia and

Germany are jealous of the United States, in spite of their protestations of friendship for it, and that anything they can do to check the prosperity of this country abroad will not be neglected. This kind of rivalry among nations has existed since they were established, and to expect anything different is to look for a miracle. At the same time, it is ridiculous where the Czar is such an advocate of universal peace to see the Russian government taking steps that may, possibly, provoke war with more than one important power.

Byproduct.

There has just appeared in this country a little book by Carl Hilty-which Prof. Franeis G. Peabody has translated for the Mac millans under the attractive title, "Happiness "-that seems to us worthy of great praise in these turbulent days, when men and women everywhere are seeking commercial success in life as if that were the pearl of great price. The author of the book is, like Amiel, a Swiss professor. Unlike Amiel, however, he deals bravely and inspiringly with life as we meet it in every-day living. He writes of work, habits. the use of time and the meaning of attainment as these things bear upon happiness; and he interprets them all simply but profoundly, his main conclusion being that real success is the true unfolding of a man's life and character.

One paragraph of the book in particular is so fine and so true that it should be committed to memory by every young and old person in danger,—as who is not in these days of American money-worship,—of con-founding pecuniary prosperity with success A genuine victory over the world is not to be achieved through that kind of su which the French call 'succes,' and which for many men makes the end of effort. He who plays this game of ambition may as well abandon the hope of peace of mind or of peace with others, and in most cases he must forfeit outright his self-respect. Real success in life, then, the attainment of the highest human perfection and of true and fruitful activity, necessarily and repeatedly involves outward failures. . . . Unbroken success is necessary only to cowards. Indeed, one may go further and say that the secret of the highest success in important affairs often lies in failures. The men who have most completely commanded the admiration of the world, and are most conspicuous in history, are not those who have sched the goal of life through success alone. Cæsar and Napoleon would have been remembered only as examples of tyranny if it had not been for Brutus, Waterloo and St. Helena. The Maid of Orleans would have been recalled as a masterful woman like many others had it

not been for her martyrdom. Hannibal would be no noble example if Carthage had Nor does one need to search out remote and conspicuously impressive examples of this truth to be convinced of its reality. Do we not all number among our acquaintance men and women who are gloriously successful, though they know not where their next month's bread is to come from? The artist painting in the garret the highest as he sees it. the musician striving always, and per-



See descriptive article.

This kind of success is synonymous with one need not strive; eternal, i. e., constant, up as a result of certain forces one is em-ploying for quite another end. It is not when people are thinking most about it that they are happiest, and it is often when they are thinking least about it that they satisfying good.

The most sensible way, however, is to employ the byproduct as it is made,every day. For this reason it is that men and women should learn to take their pleasures simply as they go along. Then if the by-product is not there one can stop and ask one's self the reason. Hopkinson Smith has said, "I do not know a more melancholy example of the human race than what is known as the highly successful business man, the sort of man who opens his daily life with his office key and closes it with a letter for the late mail." That kind of man has not time for happiness, and so does not get it. To him the pleasures of nature and family affection and books and friends are lost because money has become his god, and all ideals have been overthrown in the greed to amass a fortune. He is realizing what the French call ' succes,' but at what a cost! One day he will be worn out in body and mind and must stop playing the game. Then very poignantly and terribly he will discover that the love of sweet, simple things has atrophied because too long unused. No happiness will be within his grasp, for his struggle has been for the false success, and it is only true success that has happiness for a byproduct.

Distant Milk Shippers.

A prominent Maine dairyman speaks very cheerfully of the prospects of Maine milk in the Boston markets. For many years the Northern States have sent down their best cows to supply the dairymen of keeping the cows and sending down the milk and cream. "Soon the railroads will be running special milk trains with quie service," said the dairyman, "and the product can be shipped with safety from distant parts of the State, even in the hot days of summer. Milk producers in Massa hnsetts would be driven out of the busi-

The result last mentioned is hardly to be inticipated, despite the evident wish of the Soston contractors to i screase the competi ion and thus lower the price. Distant producers have no great advantage in cost of milk production, while freight charges always favor the nearby producer. If a larger supply should lower the price, those living in the inner zone of lowest freight charges would have an advantage sufficient to offset the greater value of their land.

In another way, however, the prospects of distant shippers may be expected to im-prove. As population increases more and more of the milk producers near the towns and cities will be needed for local use, and larger numbers of milk farmers will enter the more profitable retail branch of the business. The area of milk supply must inally be extended, and the producers northern New England are next in line for the Boston market.

Joseph Gould's Paying Herd.

A prominent Ohio dairyman, Joseph E. Gould, recently told in public the year's story of his own herd, which includes some very good cows. They are fed from the ce of a medium-sized farm, and the whole proposition makes a favorable im-pression. Said Mr. Gould:

pression. Said Mr. Gould:
"I have thirty-one cows. One of these
gave 7253 pounds of milk last year. She is
a grade Durham, and her milk tests about 3.6. Another cow gave 7271 pounds of milk. A three-year-old gave 5682 pounds. Another one, which is the most persistent milker I have, milking twelve months in the year, gave me 9015 pounds. Another cow gave me 1232 pounds of milk in May, 1100 pounds in June, 1016 pounds in July and 1031 pounds in August. She gave a total of 8359 pounds for the year. A pure-bred Jersey gave 8484

"The total production of my herd of

the sake of external rewards, one IS suc-cessful. returns from my herd, worth \$1500, were all obtained from the product of a farm of 110

sult obtained partly, as Mr. Gould explains, by improving the soil, and partly by a close approach to the soiling system, only twelve acres being used for pasturage. He raises seventeen acres of corn, producing 225 tons for silage, and he feeds it with bran the year through. Mr. Gould's income of \$30 per cow is often exceeded by dairymen further East, on account of the better prices This of course intends to shut out Americans from all advantages in Munchuria, a part of the Chinese Empire. There is an forget that great wealth of a kind is piling without store feed, they could show an extremely attractive income.

The teams need and deserve special care when work is the hardest. Like a man, the horse is at his best only when he eats and sleeps well, and feels comfortable in general. A team at heavy work requires liberal feeding. Oats and cracked corn is a good mixture for hard-working horses. Feed with good, mixed hay, and at regular hours, three times a day. A little green food given after work is over will do no harm. Add a little salt. A full hour should be allowed for the noon meal. Card and brush daily and sponge shoulders after the day's work. Chafed places should be washed and rubbed with vaseline or tar ointment. A piece of strong gum plaster will protect a sore place from further wear. The cause of saddle galls may be removed by side-padding and raising the saddle. Collars cause much strain when plowing and hauling heavy loads, and they should fit well and be fully padded. In case of sores under the collar, use instead a breast strap for awhile.

Cattle Epidemic in New England.

to the walls and other parts of the building by means of a force pump Experts have been sent to study the situation, with a view to early discovery and prevention of an outbreak should cases be discovered further West. The damage resulting from a general epidemic would have been enormous. In Germany at the close of the great outbreak of 1872 the losses were placed at \$25,000,000. In France, in 1871 the loss was estimated at \$7,000,000, and in Great Britain in 1883 at \$5,000,000.

One of the best accounts of the New England epidemic has lately been prepared by Dr. J. W. Connaway of Missouri, who has studied the conditions in great detail Extracts from this interesting report, to gether with several photographs, are reproduced by courtesy of George B. Ellis, secre tary of the Missouri Board of Agriculture Dr. Connaway believes the disease first oc-curred in Chelses and Revere, Mass., from some unknown cause of infection.

CRITICISM.

SLAUGHTER OF CATTLE.

Regarding the disposal of infected herds Dr. Connaway says: "The method of slaughter has been as merciful as could be elected. The animals I saw slaughtered in the neighborhood of Southboro and West-boro were led into the burial trenches, and were dropped in their tracks with soarcely a quiver by a pistol shot in the brain. The photograph herewith illustrates the efficient way in which the carcasses are disposed of. It shows a trench containing cattle just laughtered. The burial trenche feet deep, and vary in width and length according to the number of animals to be disposed of. Some of the larger trenches were from fifteen to eighteen feet in width, and from twenty-five to forty

This is one cow to about 3.7 acres, the re

The Care of Working Horses.

means of carrying the contagion to other herds. The stable attendants who assisted in the work were disinfected with a creolin solution before leaving the premises." DISINFECTION OF PREMISES. The labor of disinfecting premises is slow and laborious, and accompanied by much discomfort to the men carrying on the of the woodwork, especially the floors of the cow stalls, in order that underlying infected parts, as well as the floors. ceiling, may be thoroughly soaked with the disinfecting solution. The illustration shows a portion of a dairy barn that is undergoing disinfection, and illustrates in part the methods employed. The litter from the stalls and hallways is either carried to a safe place and burned. or saturated with a mixture of water, quick-

The serious danger to the cattle interests

the authorities of the Western States.

He found the outbreak was being man aged in a vigorous and effective manner The following paragraph contains the only adverse criticism: There is no doubt that the disease was to some extent spread by veterinarians who in treating cases failed to recognize the contagiousness of the malady. Some of the cattle owners, who were so unfortunate as to lose their animals, were not backward in saying that proper precar tions in the matter of personal disinfection were not taken by certain of the State in. spectors in carrying out the official inspec tions that had been ordered by the cattle commission; and that in their opinion the disease was brought into their herds on the clothing of inspectors who had been in con-tact with diseased animals. It is probable, however, that but few cases originated in this way, as the inspectors were instructed to take all necessary precautions to avoid carrying the infection from one herd to an-

The total production of my herd of thirty-one milkers last year was 146,730 feet in length. The carcasses were pounds of milk, or upwards of seventy tons. The average test of the herd, as shown in the returns of the Canningham creamery, range from 4.1 to 4.42 of butter each animal were opened widely by means to forty jority of cases have been found. This section has been under strict quarantine since Feb. 17. No neat cattle, sheep, other ruminants or swine are to be shipped, transported or driven from, into or across that

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CHAS. J. JAGER COMPANY. 174 High Street, Beglen, He

removed and burned; and the surface of

that remaining is well sprinkled with the disinfecting solution. The disinfecting

solution that I saw employed in the West-

boro district was a mixture of quicklime and chloride of lime made into a whitewash

by the addition of water. It was applied

kind of work. A crew of seven men

was required; one to prepare the solution,

two to operate the pump and four to handle

the hose. The men operating the hose

worked in relays of two each, and changed

frequently on account of the irritating

effects of the fumes that were gener-

ated. All the openings of the barn were

closed, except the front door, through

which the crew operated. (See view on first page.) The disinfecting mixture was

thrown with considerable force against the

into the smallest crevices

and efficient.

floors and walls, so as to insure an entrance

When the spraying is completed, the barns are closed and remain under quaran-

tine until released by the State cattle bureau. It is probable that none of these

barns will be used again, under two or three

months. The disinfecting operations that

I witnessed were, in my opinion, thorough

LATEST FIGURES.

infected towns and number of cattle, quite

in Massachusetts and New Hampshire

chased and slaughtered: Massachusetts

2671 cattle, 216 swine, forty-nine sheep

Vermont, 335 cattle, fifty-four swine

seventy-four sheep; Rhode Island, eighty

cattle, eight swine; New Hampshire, seven

hundred cattle, sixty swine, ninety-six

The situation is now considered well in

control. During the past week only one

case has been discovered in New Hamp-shire. One or two cases were reported in

thinks it may be possible to lift the quaran-tine before long. The interstate quarantines imposed by the Government authorities

seem likely to remain longer, as the renewed outbreak in New Hampshire cannot be

leaned up for some time. The Government

agents are as yet unwilling to set a date for opening the port of Boston to exports of

live stock. Permits are now issued by

allowing imports of cattle at Boston from sections not infected.

The most rigid rules apply to the easter

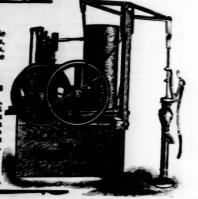
portion of Massachusetts, where the ma-jority of cases have been found. This sec-

Following are the figures revised to April

a number of new cases have been discover

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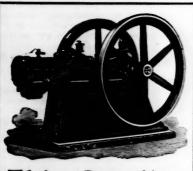
ibs, at 40

3}c.

of a knife. This permitted a collapse of and north by North Attlebore, Foxthe carcass and closer packing of the earth. boro, Norfolk, Medfield, Sherborn, Fram It also permitted the access of the quickingham, Southboro, Westboro, Mariboro ingham, Southboro, Westboro, Mariboro, Sudbury, Stow, Boxboro Littleton, Westlime and fumes therefrom to the inner parts of the animal, thus insuring a more ford, Chelmsford, Bil ea, Burlington, thorough disinfection. The rope halters Lexington, Arlington, W dford, Malien ford, Chelmsford, Bil's ea, Burlington, used in leading the animals were thrown and Revere; and on the east and into the trench, to avoid their being the south by Quincy, Braintree, Randolph, Stoughton, Sharon, Mansfield and North Attleboro: and including the territory covered by the above-named towns, without a permit from the chief of the cattle bureau. No hay, grain bags or manure are to be removed from the above territory without a permit from the chief of the cattle bureau. Nearly all the cases in the State were in

> the ground is dry enough in the spring, and should be repeated as often as once in ten days throughout the growing season, which extends from spring until July or August.

The useful bacilli are increasing in number, the latest addition to the workers being those enthusiastic European bugs who get together and turn themselves into a nonlime and chloride of lime. In cases where there is a considerable amount of hav stored explosive lamp. in the barn loft, a superficial layer is



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Massachusetts in the old infected districts, but these last were evidently old cases of long standing which had escaped notice and were not considered as any indication of a renewed outbreak. Dr. Peters considers WYANDOTTES Golden, Silver Laced an Birds returnable if not 0, K. Breeder sli F. S. TENNEY, Box 414, Peterboro, N. H.



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The Markets. BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS. OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON. For the week ending May 6, 1903. Cattle Sheep Suckers Hogs Veals Last week 958 This week 859 One year ago 3511 17,021 17,698 23,745 2402 1618 3413 2825 3134 7853 140 Prices on Northern Cattle. er hundred pounds on total weight nd meat. extra. \$6.00 @6.50; first 30.6.5.75; second quality, \$4.50.6.5.25; \$4.00.64.25; a few choice single pairs, some of the poorest bulls, etc. Western steers, 4.25@6.00. 'er pound, live weight, 3g4c; extra, ep and lambs per head in lots, \$3.00 s-Per pound, Western, 7@74c, live ies, wholesale -; retail, -, country s. 84 a 81c. VES-10710 P 1. hrighton—7@7je P ib; country lots,6je. 183—13c P ib; dairy skins, 40@60c. Brighton, 5@5je P ib; country lots, Cattle. Sheep ittle. Sheep. Slattery A Waite D Simonds L Stetson A M Baggs A Wheeler T J Moroney H A Connore Western fair to good.... Western selected, fresh. via F. R. R. 60 200 via Lowell 56 150 At Brighton. W F Wallace 20 15 Western. At Brighton. S S Learned 96 Sturtevant & New York. At Brighton. J McFlynn 23 At NEDM & Wool Massachusetts. NEDM& Wool At Watertown. Sturtevant & Haley 32 JA Hathaway 285 J S Henry O H Forbush 24 At Brighton. J S Henry Live Stock Exports. There appears to be a full English market of live cattle, and from latest returns by cable prices have declined \$c, d. w., \$\psi\$ b, the market now standing at \$11\frac{1}{2}0.2c, dressed weight. The Boston shipments confined to \$15\$ horses, by E. Snow, et Greens, P bu...

on steamer Cestrian, for Liverpool. According to information gathered from an official at the Chamber of Commerce, there has been a loss within the past six months to Boston shipping interest in live stock to the amount of \$1,000,000. Shipments from New York during the past week. 2644 cattle, 1279 sheep and 17,410 quarters of beef; from Baltimore, 859 cattle.

Horse Business.

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CO.,

Still an active demand for horses of desirable quality, and prices continue very strong. The demand more for work horses, but drivers will very soon be required for family use, both for city and country. At L. H. Brockway's sale stable were sold 3 express carloads of business horses, mostly together, with quite a number of nearby horses. Prices rule strong at \$75@250. At Welch & Hall Company's sale stable, 2 loads of Western and 1 carload of Maine drivers, the latter selling from \$100@300. A good business week, and stiff prices effected. At Moses Colman & Sons, sold 65 head from \$50@300. Sales were active nearly all the week and constant call for saddle horses and penies. At Myer, Abrams & Co.'s sale stable, sold 4 carloads; good stock and a good trade. Sold pairs for work at \$350@550, and drivers at about the same range.

Union Yards, Watertown. Tuesday--Northern arrivals came in freely, but not so heavy as last week, with the exception of calves that are in large supply. Beef cattle range the same as last week, unless on best grade of Western, at an advance of 15c P

Fat Hoge.

Sheep Houses. Not a large run for the week. Prices on

Veal Calves. In good supply. Calf butchers are on a strike at the New England Works and some 1700 head just arrived, with no one to kill them. Prices rule steady on best lots.

Live Poultry. Market prices would average 13c for mixed lots

Droves of Veal Calves. Maine-J. Matson, 10.

Maine—J. Matson. 10.
Vermont—Balance via F. R. R., 1350; via L. R. R., 700; J. S. Henry, 55; W. F. Wallace, 60.
Massachusetts—J. S. Henry, 73; O. H. Forbush, 8; scattering, 40; H. Bowman, 20; A. Wheeler, 5; T. J. Moroney, 9; H. A. Gilmore, 19; R. Connors, 33; J. Freeman, 2. New York-J. McFlynn, 13.

Brighton Cattle Market.

Stock at yards: 497 cattle, 15 sheep, 12,665 hogs, 288 calves, 250 horses. From West, 176 cattle, 12,500 hogs, 250 horses. Maine, 51 cattle, 10 calves. Vermont, 23 cattle, 15 sheep, 61 hogs, 115 calves. Massachusetts, 224 cattle, 104 hogs, 150 calves. New York, 23 cattle, 13 calves. Tuesday-A train of nine carloads arrived this

morning with other arrivals in the week, including Western sent in direct to butchers. The market is a grain stronger on Western, equal to 15c p 100 fbs. The business this morning at abattoir was chiefly in cows, heifers and steers. H. A. Gilmore sold 6 cows, of 5680 lbs, av. price 3/c. T. J. Moroney, 8 cows, 7970 lbs, at 3/c; 2, o 1685 ths, at 3e; 4 cows, 3230 tbs, at 21c. A. Wheeler, 5 cows, 360 bs, at 3c. A. M. Baggs, 6 steers, 8350 bs, at 54c; 1 bull, 1500 bs, at 4c, with sales at 3@ L. Stetson sold 15 cattle, av. 935 fbs, at 31@

Veal Calves.

The demand comparatively good. Calves were required and butchers paid last week's prices for the most part. Quality coming fairly good. The help that slaughter the calves at the New Engout on a strike, and 1700 head arrived and no to do the killing. Slim calves at uded 19 head by H. A. Gilmore. T. J. calves, 5@54c; better grades, 6@74c.

Late Arrivals. upon which sales were made arrivals were somewhat light, disposals comparatively easy. Hogs w., if in good condition. Calves, fly, unless slim. F. E. Fisk, 3 270 lbs, at 4c; 1 cow, of 800 lbs, at imings, 1 cow, slim, at 22c; 3 cattle, at 4c. George Bleiler, 3 cattle, of 2000 O. H. Forbush, 5 calves, 961 lbs. at 5c: 161 fbs, at \$3.60; 4, of 1165 fbs, at 41c. aives, 110 fbs. at 6c.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

Wholesale Prices.

Nous Poultry, Fresh Killed.	
Northern and Eastern— Chickens, choice roasting Chickens, fair to good	
Chicken Toasting	. 20,32
Diollor.	140,000
Ducks Dall	· CONTRACT
TUWIS ONLY	. 12000
Pigeons, tame obst-	. 13@1
Pigeons, tame, choice, P doz. Squabs, Com to good, P doz. Western lead.	.1000
western iced-	2 30 @

ts May 5, were 629 packages. Live Poultry. Butter. NOTE—Assorted sizes quoted below include 26, 30, 50 fb. tubs only.
Creamery, extra—
Vt. & N. H. assorted sizes.
Northern N. Y., assorted sizes.
Northern N. Y., large tubs.
Northern N. Y. large tubs.
Western, large ash tubs.
21 to 32 t Extra northern creamery.... Common to good.
Trunk butter in † or † th prints.

£xtra northern creamery.

£xtra northern dairy.

Common to good Cheese. Begs. Nearby and Cape fancy, \$\phi\$ doz.

Eastern choice fresh.

Eastern fair to good.

Michigan first

Vt. and N. M. choice fresh.

York State firsts. Green Vegetables. Beet Greens, & bu.
Parsnips, & bu.
Lettuce, & doz.
Celery, California.
Kale, & bbl.
String beans, & crate.
Spinach, native, & bu.
Tomatoes, & bb.
Peas, & crate.
Hothouse cress, & doz.
Native cress, & doz.
Cucumbers, nothouse, each.
Onions, Natives, & bbl.

"York State, & bbl." Oyster plant, P bu.
Peppers, P bu.
Egg plant, P case.... Egg plant, \$\psi\$ case.

Parsley, \$\psi\$ bin

Rhubarb, \$\psi\$ lb.

Radishes, long, \$\psi\$ doz.

Radishes, round.

Squash, Hubbard, \$\psi\$ ton

Turnips, flat, \$\psi\$ box.

Turnips, old yellow, \$\psi\$ bin

Mushrooms, native, \$\psi\$ lb. Fruit. Apples, Russets, P bbl Baldwin fancy Maine King, P bbl Fingles Ben Davis...2 00@2 50 North Carolina, p qt..... 3@12 Hides and Pelts. Steers and cows, all weights..... Grass Seeds. ay, ₽ Du., .. choice.. Western must drop to enable butchers to touch them to advantage. The better grades of lambs cost 7/2 and best sheep 5/4. Only 12 carloads of Western arrived. Sheep at \$3.30@5.30 p 100 lbs, and lambs, \$4.30@7.55 p 100 lbs.

Veal Calves. ue Grass,P bu.... Rye Buckwheat..... Pea seconds
Pea foreign
Mediums, choice hand-picked
Mediums, screened
Mediums, foreign
Vellow eyes, extra
Yellow eyes, seconds
Red Kidney Hay and Straw. Hay, No. 1, p ton.... fine choice.....

clover mixed P ton....swale, P ton.... Straw, prime rye......Straw, oat, per ton......Straw, tangled rye.....

FLOUR AND GRAIN

Flour.—The market is quiet. Spring patents, \$4 25@4 55. Spring, clear and straight, \$3 40@3 50. Winter patents, \$3 45@4 15. Winter, clear and straight, \$3 60@4 00. Corn Meal.—\$1 03@1 10 P bag, and \$2 35@ 40 P bbl; granulated, 2 75@3 25 P bbl. Graham Flour.—Quoted at \$2 8564 00 \$7 bbl.
Ont Meal.—Firm at \$4 80@5 00 \$7 bbl. for olled and \$4 50@5 40 for cut and ground. Bye Flour.—The market is steady at \$2 95@ 50 p bbl.

36 P bbl. — The market is seedy at \$2.5 \$6 P bbl.

Corm.—Demand quiet, supply small. Steamer, yellow, 574c.

No. 2, yellow, 554c.

No. 3, yellow, 554c.

Oats.—Demand quiet, prices firm. Clipped, fancy, spot, 47c.

No. 2 clipped, white, 434c.

No. 3 clipped, white, 434c.

No. 3 clipped, white, 424c.

Winter wheat bran, sacks, \$18 00@18 50.

Winter wheat bran, sacks, \$17 50@21 00. Spring wheat bran, sacks, \$17 50@21 00. Spring wheat bran, sacks, \$17 50@21 00. Mixed feed, \$18 50@20 50.

Cottonseed meal for shipment, \$26 25. Linseed, \$26 25.

Barley.—Feed barley, N@58c.
Bye.—\$2.90@3.50 P bbl, 62]c P bushel.

THE WOOL MARKET. Unwashed fleece, fine, Michigan.....

HORSE STIMULANTS .- A. M. M., Suffolk County Mass.: The stimulant called "dope" is made in various ways. One kind is principally morphine, OLD SEEDS.—H. T. A., Androscoggin County, Mc.: The limit of time for vegetables, as reported by Brill's Vegetable Book, an author ty, is as follows: Onion seed one year, parsulp seed one year, peas two years, radishes three years, squashes ten years, sweet corn two years, to mate seed seven years, ettince seed three years, cucumber seed ten years, citizen seed three years, cucumber seed ten years, calving seed four years, carret seed two years, cabbage seed four years, beet seed seven years, bunch and pole beans two years and sweet corn two years. All seeds when dry should be kept in pager or muslin sacks and kept in a dry room.

DEFECTIVE TUEREN.—G. M. K., Bristol County, R. I.: A turkey hen at full liberty, which persistently lays soft-shelled eggs, cannot be cured. Such troubles usually occur in stock which has been weakened in some way, and a need of fresh blood is indicated. Don't let them get too fat, and don't breed from stock too young

get too fat, and don't breed from stock too young

or too old.

COTTONSEED MEAL.—A. L. L., Wyoming County, Pa.: In the market, as at present situated, cottonseed meal is one of the cheapest feeds when its richness is considered, and also the very rich manure which it makes. It is not so popular as some other feeds, because it tends to constipation and feverishness if overfed. One-third cottonseed and two-thirds bran is a safe mixture. To come that here into freshered. third cottonseed and two-thirds bran is a safe mixture. To cows that have just freshened it should be fed only in small quantities. Cotton-seed works particularly well when fed with pasturage and with ensilage. Standard brands show a guaranteed forty-three per cent. protein and nine per cent. fat, against thirty-two to thirty-five per cent. protein and five to thirteen per cent. fat in various linseed meals and in Atlas gluten meal. The most recent experiments in feeding to dairy cows were at Tennessee Experiment Station, when it may concluded that a pound of cottonseed meal more than four or five pounds per day should be fed for any length of time. Few Northern dairy farmers feed over three pounds of cottonseed in a mixture feed over three pounds of cottonseed in a m'ature

with other grain feeds.

TANNING FOR HOME USE.—P. H. J., Berk-TANNING FOR HOME USE.—P. H. J., Berkshire County, Masa: The Angera goat hide may be tanned same as a sheep skin, and will make a good rug. Sprinkle freely, while still fresh and wet, with one part alum and two parts saltpetre made very fine and thoroughly mixed, being sure it reaches every part of the raw side. Then fold one-half the flesh side over on the other half and roll closely. After a day or two open and scrape with a dull knife until perfectly clean. When it is about half dried rub and work it till thoroughly dry, and it will be soft and pliable.

EARLY CUKES.

With the help of a hotbed cucumbers may be served with the Fourth-of-July dinner if season permits, or about three weeks earlier than usual. If planted in small boxes (old berry boxes will do, half a dozen seeds to a box bedded in the manure of the hotbed) they may be transplanted without injury. Thin to four plants. Transplant next month and supply water if needed.

HOME-MADE WEEDERS.

A handy weeding iron can be made from a piece of hoop crow or part of an old scythe bent L-shape. Sharpen the short part and the bent, and tie a handle of old felt or bagging on the long part. A common hoe with both sides cut off, leaving the blade two inches wide, and kept sharp, is a handy garden tool. A diamond-shaped has the blade of which can be cut on the a blade of which can be cut on the shape. snarp, is a nandy garden tool. A diamond-snaped hoe, the blade of which can be cut out by a black-smith, is also good for weeding. A good onion hoe can be made by welding a piece of a scythe across the tines of a pitchfork. This hoe is pushed along between the rows.

TESTING HENS AND EGGS.

The very practical and original poultry work carried on at the Maine station has frequently been noticed in these columns. Among the lines of work planned for the ensuing year are the comparisons of eggs from hens of different ages and nder different systems of feeding with reference to their hatching. Many of the more common methods of feeding hens for egg production will be compared, and the breeding tests will be continued from the high-laying strains. An inquiry into the causes of infertility of eggs is also ned. The poultry work of the Maine station is of high order. The interest in this class of work is evidenced by the great demand for the poultry publications.

CROWS AND CORN.

Tarring is still a favorite means of protecting eed corn from crows. Soak seed in warm water thirty-six hours, roll in coa! tar or tree ink and then in land plaster. Crows and blackbirds will then in land plaster. Crows and placetoris will let it alone, and the plan is easier and better than lines or scarcerows. Sweet corn is perhaps the most popular of garden vegetables and should be enjoyed as long as possible. By protecting the first plantings, with straw and cutting the late. first plantings with straw and crop and storing before frost, green corn may be crop and storing before frost, green corn may be crop and storing before frost, green corn may be that from the middle of July until a fortnight fter the first killing frost. Crosby and Evering and late kinds.

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No State has made greater progress toward late and supported sommons. In the State of Indiana, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bond, and appointing John M. Sharp of Framingham, and appointing John M. Sharp of Framingham, saying demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to the subscriber.

WALTER N. SHARP, Administrator.

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1 the cost is paid by the State, thirty-five per cent. by the counties and fifteen per cent. by the town benefited. During the past few years, forty-seven counties petitioned for 1308 miles of highway, and during the last, petitions have been received for 2106 miles more. Oneida was the first to lay out a petition in that county's system, asking for 263 miles of improved highways. This has been followed by Orange, Ulster. Monroe, Broome, Albany and Jefferson counties, all having asked for more than one hundred miles. the cost is paid by the State, thirty-five per cent.

CHEAP NITRATE OF SODA.

CHEAP NITRATE OF SODA.

Nitrate of soda is likely to be unusually cheap this season. An authority says that not only were the supplies of nitrate heavier than usual last year, but the consumption in Europe fel. off considerably. The German consumption dropped by eleven per cent., the British by four-teen per cent., in Etaly by thirty per cent., and in France and Belgium it was also less. It is estimated that fifty thousand tons of last year's stocks have been held over to come on the mark. ets of this year, and on the basis of last year's deliveries from January to April the stocks of nitrate in Europe by May 1 are more than double what they were last year at the same time. This year the supply of nitrate will be largely in excess of the demand, and this ought to be good news to very many farmers who, with nitrate of soda at a reasonable price, will be able to avail themselves of this useful assistant. themselves of this useful assistant.

A young man inquires about the profits of sage. The common herbs, including thyme, sage, savory, marjory, fennel, etc., are sold to some extent in large markets, either in bulk to manufacturers, or in bunches for the retail trade. The prices paid at wholesale would equal \$200 or more per acre, and the plants are not hard to raise, although gathering and bunching requires considerable time. The difficulty is that the demand is very limited and the trade is mostly in the hands of a few growers, who have furnished their specialties for many years. New growers the hands of a rew growers, who have furnished their specialties for many years. New growers would find some trouble in making a place for the product in large amounts. Small amounts can be grown profitably by those who have retail vegetable routes. A trade in herbs could be added without much difficulty. If all the crop is not sold green in bunches, the remainder can be dised begat and sold in winter the demand in not sold green in bunches, the remainder can be dried, boxed and sold in winter; the demand is best in late fall and early winter. Herbs may be grown as a second crop, the seed being started now and the plants set after early pears. Set \$\text{st2}\$ inches and cultivate until the crop covers the ground. Cut alternate rows in September and let the other rows fill the space.

The Care of Recently Transplanted

various ways. One kind is principally morphine, and is given in doses of one to three grains, being placed on the tongue, and showing effect in about a quarter of an hour. Sometimes chloral or cocaine is used. The drugs are used to stimulate for a race or for other unusual occasions. Like all similar stimulants they are dangerous and harmful. A tonic of arsenic called Fowler's solution is sometimes given to horses out of condition or in preparing them for sale. It increases flesh, activity and spirit, and given for a short time in teaspoonful doses daily is not particularly injurious.

Trees.

A large amount of gardening work is done superficially with the feeling that just so much is necessary, and more than that is simply a luxury for the plants concerned. That may be true; but who can exactly define the line of sufficiency? Much of what is done undoubtedly results in failure to some degree, while successful cases are also plentiful from apparently the same effort. For greater safety, if for no better reason,

Ranges Make Cooking Easy.

THE GLENWOOD AGENT HAS THEM.

all work should be done with the utmost exercise of care and judgment. Sometimes the extreme is reached, and "care" brings harm, as often seen in the overwatering of plants, but that should not be a claim in be-half of neglect.

half of neglect.

In urging more care, another consideration presents itself if the direction be along the line of higher cultivation and really be beneficial. If in the transplanting of a tree we only aim to keep it alive, disregarding its future prospects for progress in growth, the results will fall short of our real desire, —we want more than we are willing to assist in obtaining. In raising fruits, how differently we act; we fertilize, protect, prune and spray patiently and regularly, taking pains to avoid mistakes. Who would think of going to an equal amount of trouble with one or two street trees, and yet are the trees in one case expected to yield more satisfaction or serve a better purpose than those in the other?

All Ohn P. ALLEN, late of Sudbury, in said County, deceased, interested in the estate of County, deceased, interested in the suddounty, in said County, deceased, interested in the suddounty, in said County, deceased, interested in on the estate not already administered of said deceased in the state not already administered of said deceased in Howard A Cinter of said deceased in Howard A Cinter of said deceased in

But to be practical, what can be done that is not very usual? For example, we will MIDDLESEX. 88.
take a row of Norway maples planted along PROBATE COURT. a sidewalk; the plain work of planting has been completed. Not a moment should be lost till they be protected from injury by horses. What a pity it is to see so many trees injured when at a nominal cost a light but efficient wire guard can be made a permanent protection.

It is not unlikely that in digging, transporting or setting a tree, accidents will occur and some bark be torn off or some limbs may be broken. Cut off all broken or torn pieces smoothly in such wise as to leave the bark clean cut, and extending around the stem as far as possible; the wounds on the trunk should have their margins cut smoothly with a knife, and the whole surface treated to a coat of paint till the new bark can form and heal over. If a wound be large, it may prove to require painting several times later.

Weak, spindling branches should be removed, and all others, except the leader, will be benefited by at least six inches pruned away. Mulch the surface of the soil with long manure or straw. Wrapping the trunks with burlap or straw is desirable to prevent evaporation during hot and dry weather; but unpainted wounds should not be thus covered.—Floral Life.

R. S. Sevier, owner of Sceptre, the great thoroughbred mare for which he refused \$150,000, has sold her at a price not stated.

POTTED STRAWBERRY PLANTS \$1.00 per 100. Celery plants \$1.00 per 1000. Tomato plants, field grown, SLAYMAKER & SONS, Dover. Del.

SURPLUS STRAWBERRY PLANTS Cess. Gandy Haverland, Warneld, etc., at \$2 per 1000; Crescent, Tennessee and Michels at \$1,0 per 1000; Crescent, sud packing. Catalogue free. SLAYMAKER & SON, Dover, Del.

(Address)
Walter N. Sharp, Newton Claypool Building,
April 13, 1903. Indianapolis, Ind.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88. PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heir-at-law, next of kin and all other persons interested in the estate of JEREMIAH J. SULLIVAN, late of Somerville, in said County, deceased.

WHEREAS, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court for Probate by John P. Sullivan and Alice M. Tyler, who pray that letters testamentary may be issued to them, the executors therein named, without giving a surety on their official bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the twenty-sixth day of May, A. D. 1903, at nine o'clock in the forencon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said netitioners are hereby directed to give

JAMES BROTHERS, PUBLISHERS, BOSTON.

THE ANGORA CAT. Superb Edition, Beautifully Illustrated, Tolling How to Select, Breed, T.ala and Manage Them.

Telling How to Select, Breed, T. ain and Manage Them.

Only book of its kind. Contains most important chapters on The Origin, How to Train, Care for Pressure and Contains most important chapters on The Origin, How to Train, Care for Pressure and Colors, besides interesting stories of how they eas, Exhibition and Transportation, The Hench, Washing and Grooming, Diseases, The Correct Type, Different Colors, besides interesting stories of how they eas, drink play and sleep; in fact, everything about them. Over thirty-five asif-tone illustrations from life. "By Oct Tom," "A Cat Letter," "Rate," "A Forgotten Prisoner," "Her Wants Bupplied," "Attentive to Cat.," "The Homeless Cat." "A Cat Story," "The St. bway Cat." "A Hospital Cat." are all interesting tales. The volume, aside from being an excellent treatise on the cat, forms a delightful gift book. Edited by Robert Kent James.

"No sutaor ciuld be more justified in speaking on his selected topic, as one having authority, than is fir. James in appearing as an expositor of the Angors, for thousands of beautiful specimens of these lovely creatures ove not only their existence, but their excellence, to the skill, care and knowledge of this west-known breeder. The book contains much useful information as to the diet and general care, it being, in fact, a work that is indispensable to any owner of one of the valuable and beautiful animals."—Jow Fork Fogue.

"It comes from a practical breeder. Proquettive breeders of Angors will find this book intesting reading."—Commy Gendlessa.

"Those who are lovers of cass will find much that is interesting and instructive in this book."—School Schoolston, Minneapolis.

"It somes from a practical breeder. Proquettive breeders of Angors will find this book intesting reading."—Commy Gendlessa.

"It somes from a practical breeder. Proquetty brown brames, Boston, Business, Boston, Business, Boston, Business, Boston, Business, Boston, Business, Boston, Business, Business, Busines, Business, Business, Business, Business, Business, Business

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88. PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of JOHN P. ALLEN, late of Sudbury, in said

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin and all other persons interested in the estate of JOEL G. MER-CHANT, late of Lowell, in said County, de-

CHANT, late of Lowell, in said County, deceased.

WHEREAS, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by Sarah W. Merchant, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to her, the executrix therein named, without giving a surety on her official bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Lowell, in said County of Middlesex, on the nineteenth day of May, A. D. 1903, at nine o'clock in the torenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, postpaid, or delivering a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate seven days, at least, before said Court. Witness, CHARLES J. McINTIER, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twenty-fourth day of April, in the year one thousand nine hundred and three.

8 E. FOLSOM, Revister.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of CHARLES A. CUTTER, late of Sudbury, in said County, deceased, intestate.

WHEKEAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to Howard A. Cutter of Framingham, in the County of Middlesex, without giving a surety on his bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Lowell, in said County of Middlesex, on the nineteenth day of May, A.D. 1990, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHAELES J. McINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twenty-third day of April, in the year one thousand nine hundred and three.

S. H FOLSOM, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. MIDDLESEX, 88.

MIDLESEX, SS.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin and all other persons interested in the estate of SARAH A. BOYNTON, late of South Berwick, in the County of York, and State of Maine, decrased. WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court by James W. Ford, with certain papers purporting to be copies of the last will and testament of said deceased, and of the probate thereof in said State of Maine duly authenticated, representing that at the time of her death, said deceased, and said County of Middlesex, on which said will may operate, and praying that the copy of said will may be filed and recorded in the Registry of Probate of said County of Middlesex, and letters testamentary thereon granted to him, without requiring sureties on his bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge/m said County of Middlesex, on the second day of June, A. D. 1903, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted. And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MassachusErts PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the first publication to be thirty days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. McINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twenty-third day of April, in the year one thousand nine hundred and three.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. MIDDLESEX, 88.

PROBATE COURT.

To the beirs-at-law, next of kin and all other persons interested in the estate of HENRY L. TINGLEY, late of Tewksbury, in HENRY L. TINGLEY, late of Tewksbury, in said County, deceased:

WHEREAS, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court for Probate by Charles H. Tingley, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to him, the executor therein named, without giving a surety on his official bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the twelfth day of May, A. D. 1903, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public-notice thereof, by publishing this citation, once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachusetts Ploughman, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, postpaid, or delivering a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate seven days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, Charles J. McIntible Route.

First Judge of said Court, this twenty-first day of April, in the year one thousand nine hundred and three.

S. H. FOLSOM. Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. MIDDLESEX, 88.

MIDDLESEX, 88.

At a Probate Court holden at Cambridge, 10 and for said County of Middlesex, on the thirteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three.

On the petition of HAROLD JUSEPH O'DOH-ERTY of Somerville, in said County, praying that his name may be changed to that of HAROLD RUSSEL FAIRE, public notice having been given, according to the order of Court, that all persons might appear and show cause, if any they had, why the same should not be granted, and it appearing that the reason given therefor is sufficient, and consistent with the public interest, and being satisfactory to the Court, and no objection being made;

It is decreed that his name be changed, as grayed for, to that of Haroid Russel Faire, which name she shall hereafter bear, and which shall be his legal name, and that he give public notice of said change by publishing this decree, once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachusetts Ploughman, a newspaper published in Boston, and make return to the court under oath that such suitee has been gives.

CHARLES J. McINTIRE,

Judge of Probate Court.

Our money winning books, written by men who know, tell you all about Potash They are needed by every man who owns a field and a plow, and who desires to get the most out They are free, Send postal card. GERMAN KALI WORKS





HAYMAKER RASPBERRY. Words cannot express its grandeur. No description can adequately portray its crowning merits. Never has its equal been produced; will pay the heaviest debt on any farm better than a Klondike gold mine. I bought my first plants of A. O. Haymaker in 1900; I now have 100,000 to soil. I could have had more. I rooted only the strongest. Price of plants, 75 cents per dozen, postpaid; \$1.00 per 100 \$20 per 1,000.

Classical Baths, finest mixed, 1,000 shades, 25 cents per dozen; \$1.50 per 100, postpaid.

Strawberry and small fruit plants, send for stalogue. C. S. PEAST, Reading, Mass.

c. S. PRATT, Reading, Mass

Page Cate Frames powerfully braced. Meen entirely woven by hand. PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., ADRIAN, MICH.

SIMPLEX CALF FEEDER The only practical Calf Feeder. The only sensible method of raising calves. No more "teaching the calf to drink." Promotes digestion. Prevents sours. Adds to the value of the calf, whether intended for the dairy or for veal. Price of Feeder, \$1.50, postpaid. Agents wanted. Booklet free. Mention this paper.

BOSELEY & PRITCHARD MFG. CO.

FARMERS' WANTS ONE CENT A WORD

Parmers' Want Department is established to allow the sale and exchange of Stock, Seeds, Fruits, etc., also Help or Situation Wanted. There is a charge of one cent per word only, including name, address or initials. No Display. Cach to accompany the order.

GGS for hatching Rose Comb Buff Leghorns, Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, Silver Laced Wyandottes and White Guineas, all stock first class. A. S. BEEK-MAN, South Branch, N. J.

WOSS Combination Cultivator and Horse Hoe. This machine is a reversible cultivator, draws over the row instead of between; also will drill, cover and hill up potatoes and easiles the farmer to do away with all hand hoeing. Send for descriptive circular. D. C. VOSS, Gloucester. Mass.

OR SALE—A handsome young thoroughbred mare, a winner bred in winning lines. Runs half in .50. Game and kind. W. S. TAYLOR, Byron, O.

COR SALE—A thoroughbred promptor, seven years old; sound and perfectly reliable. Capable of 2.00 work. REUBE FRONEFIELD, Van Wert, O.

WANTED—To sell, inbred Gambetta Wilkes and Red Wilkes stallion; sound; can beat 2.20. Would take draft stallion in exchange. Address A. L. RIG-GLE, Flora, Ind. FOR SALE—Three coaches, good as new. Will sell cheap. Address LOCK BOX 723, Covington, O.

OR SALE OR TRADE—An English Shire stallion, coming three years old; a good one. W. H. JONES, Quimby, Ia., R. D. No. l.

OR SALE—Stallion, sire of one 2.12 performer and four others better than 2.30. Took him on a debt. Will sell cheap. GEORGE SPURRIER, Morristown, nd. OR SALE—Four trotters, 5 and 6 years old, with extreme speed and the ability to carry it. Two first-class green pacers. M. S. CLAYPOOL, Munice, Ind.

WANTED—A farm on shares, with stock and tools.
Would work as foreman on gentleman's farm
G C. CREIGHTON, Pratts. N. H.

ARM MANAGER WANTED—Must be capable, have a secord of positively successful work, familiar with modern dairy farming. Must board help; 100 to 120 cows; product sold at retail: dairyman employed. Address, M. L. CHAMBERLAIN, 19 Exeter Street, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—To hire till Dec. 1 or longer, on dairy farm, an American, single, temperate. Must be a first-class milker, teamster, able to run mowing ma-chine, etc. Board with the family. J. S. PERRY EST.,168 Vernon Street, Worcester, Mass.

WANTED—Young or middle-aged Protestant woman for general housework in family of three adults, on farm; house with city conveniences. Good home to right person. Write for particulars, stating wages. E. D. WHITE Andover, Ct.

WANTED—Reliable boy on poultry ranch. No to-bacco or liquor. Good place for right boy. State age, weight, height and wages expected to start with. BOX 100, Davisville, R. I.

WANTED-First-class Protestant American girl, general housework for widow. Good home, all modern conveniences. Address 42 Prospect Street, Torrington, Ct. WANTED—Trustworthy man with references.
Good milker and teamster; \$25 month with good home. F. LAURENCE, West Warren, Mass.

WANTED-Reliable man for farm work. Must understand milking and general farm work. GEORGE T. CLARK, Beacon Falls, Ct.

WANTED-A first-class cheesemaker, permanent position. Address M. B. & F. S. HUBBELL, 137 High Street, New Haven, Ct.

WANTED—Good, reliable man to wholesale butter and eggs. Answer with reference. BLANCH-RD, 192 Vine Street, Hartford, Ct.

WANTED—Man on farm, married or single. Write or come for particulars. Tenement. WILLIAM HOTCHKISS, Bristol, Ct. WORKING FOREMAN, married, on large fruit and poultry farm. C. E. L. HAYWARD, Hancock, N. H.

MANTED—Single man for general farm work. Tem-perate, good milker. E. R. CUTTS, Milford, N. H.

DELIABLE, rugged man for general farm work HERBERT DEMING, Cornish Centre, N. H.

Our Domes.

The Workbex.

A ENITTED HEAD WRAP. ething light and siry is nice to put over en one is going to a party or to

Use white and pink Saetland flors or any other color designed, but white must be used anyway. Work with medium-sized and the color in another. Now take an end from each ball, cast on 60 stitches and knit 13 rows in plain garter stitch. When this s done take off one-half the stitches on a thread or third needle, and continue to knit back and forth for 50 rows, bind off. and also knit 50 rows. Bind off. These long tabs cross at the back and tie in front. Gather up each end of tab and sew on a bow, also gather hood across top and finish with a ribbon bow.

join round in a ring.

1st round—Two double (slipper stitch) in every stitch of chain, back part. Continue working round and round, increasing as often as necessary (by working 2 doubles in

the crown. Then work eleven rounds with-out increasing to form the head-band. For the turned-up part turn the work inside out and work 8 rounds on the wrong membering to take up the back loop) in order that the right side of the work inches wide (it can be made wider if preferred), and the cap is 23 inches round.

The Cure of Blood-Poisoning.

When the discovery was first made that many, if not most, of the acute diseases that afflict mankind are due to the present of bacteria of various kinds in the blood of the tissues of the body, it was believed that the great problem of medical science, that is to say, the cure of disease, was on the point of solution. If disease is caused by nicrobes, i was argued, it is necessary only to kill the microbes and the disease will disappear.

Nothing could sound more simple, but when it came to reducing this theory to practice it was made plain that the human ody is not a test-tube; that most substance which are destructive of the germs of disease outside of the body are also injurious or even fatal to man if introduced into the body in sufficient quantity to kill the microtes. Thus the problem, although some what modified, was still far from a definite

The search has not been abandoned however, and every little while discoveries are made which excite fresh hope of final victory. An event of recent occurrence has done much to inspire the fighters of disease with renewed confidence. A woman in one of the hospitals of New York was at the point of death from a form of blood-poisoning. Examination of her blood showed it to be swarming with the species of bacteria which is characteristic of that disease. Her physician, having tried all the usual methods of treatment without success, at last resorted to an injection of formalin-a powerful antiseptie-directly into the veins.

Almost immediately the fever subsided, consciousness returned, and the vital forces rallied. The woman was snatched from the very grasp of death, and is alive today.

This is only one case, and is a slende foundation upon which to build high hopes; for cases of seeming resurrection no less miraculous than this have been seen many times when no treatment was employed. And even if further experience proves that alare for this particular form of bloodpoisoning has been found, we shall still be far from a panacea for bacterial diseases. Nevertheless, the demonstration that a germicide can be given in sufficient quantity to virulent bacteria in the body without injury to the patient would mark a great forvard step in the progress of medical science.-Youth's Companion.

Moving Day.

matter how undesirable the present location, nor how attractive the future one, the moving is an operation to be put off as long as possible. "Three removes are as bad as a fire" has been a time-honored saying since the days of Franklin: but, like other time-honored sayings, it is not by any means necessarily true. When science is brought to bear upon its problems, much may be done to rob even moving of its terrrors; the intending mover may learn a variety of things for his enlightenment and the lightening of his task, if he be of a be creted humble mind and willing to profit by the experiences of others.

One thing which it is well to know is that it requires time to move successfully. Things may, of course, be jumbled into boxes and barrels and carted off in short order, if absolutely necessary; but for the really satisfactory removal it is necessary to begin weeks in advance. Go through all the drawers, closets, boxes and store rooms, disposing of rubbish and sorting letters, papers, old clothes and all the other accumulations of years. Have at hand pasteboard or light wooden boxes for the letters and papers that must be saved; and after covering each one securely. label it. Make bundles of clothing wrapping them in newspapers so that they will be ready to put away without undoing. Just as far as possible, make everything ready for immediate use in the new home. To this end have curtains and blankets laundered, carpets, rugs and draperies cleaned, and pillows renovated. These are some of the things which can and should be done before the actual time for moving

It is possible in some families, where there are several willing workers, to do nearly all the packing without outside help, simply hiring vans for carrying the goods; or, if you have a long purse, you may indulge in the luxury of giving the whole matter into the hands of a com-

Just a second, please— To tell YOU that Painkiller is an infallible cure for Cramps, Colic and all Stomach Complaints. For 25c .- a large bottle will receive the shipment at the other end, deliver everything at the new house, and unpack and set up the furniture, and all for no excessive sum, considering the saving of nervous wear and tear. A responsible company will guarantee the sate arrival of the whole, and will make good any breakages due to faulty packing.

A compromise between these two plans is most likely to be followed. If you live in a city where there are neveral companies en-

city where there are several companies en-gaged in the business of packing and moving, it is well to get a number of different estimates. If you are only moving to another house in the same place or near by, so that your furniture may be moved all the way by op and finish with a ribbon bow.

Golf or Tennis Cap—Use Germantown less than if your possessions must be carried by train. In the latter case nearly all the furniture must be put into crates, and the rest very carefully wrapped. Repre-sentatives of the various companies will submit estimates on the work as a whole, and then, if desired, will offer more detailed 1 stitch) in order to keep the work flat until estimates on certain parts of the work. For there are fifteen rounds, which will form example, they may offer to crate the furni-ture, pack the china and brica-brac, pict-ures and books, for a certain sum; or you may decide to pack the books and dishes yourself, in which case they will bid on the rest of the work. Or, if you prefer, you may hire their expert packers for from such parts of the packing as you may decide; and every sort of packing materia may be purchased from these companies. A good company will charge about \$50 for packing and carting to the freight station the contents of an ordinary house of eight or nine rooms. At least two or three days should be allowed for this work. The packers will bring with them lumber, nails, tools, a crate of excelsior, a bale of burlap, quantities of paper, balls of heavy Manils twine, upholstery needles and a large load of empty barrels and boxes.

This list of requisites should be suggest.

ive to the amateur packer. By speaking in advance, it is usually possible to obtain the barrels and smaller boxes from the grocer; large packing boxes, sewing-machine crates for a moderate sum at department stores. Packing boxes of usual strength, intended to hold books, may sometimes be procure from storage companies for fifty cents each; but any well made boxes, such as may be procured from the grocer for five or ten cents each, will answer the purpose almost equally well, provided they are not too large. The golden rule of packing is to fill the larger boxes with light articles, such as clothing, pillows and bedding, and to put the books and other heavy articles in small boxes, except china and all sorts of dishes, which go in barrels. This will be advantageous not only to the movers, but also to those who unpack at the other end: for while a large box of books will have to be unpacked where it stands to get it out of the way, small boxes may be put aside and op-ned at leisure. All books in fine bindings must be well wrapped in paper, and even with less valuable ones it is well to put pieces of paper or magazines between the volumes, to prevent rubtightly; and if they do not fill the box, the spaces must be filled with paper to save the edges and corners of the books from injury.

In packing china or other fragile articles wrap each piece well in paper, except in the case of such flat pieces as plates and saucers, which may be placed one on another with layers of paper between them. It is hardly safe for the amateur to undertake the pack ing of the finest kinds of glassware and china, but if compelled to do so he must take care to wind the handles of cons and the stems of wine-glasses in soft paper, filling each receptacle with crumpled tissue paper. When packing them put each article in a little nest of excelsior quite by itself. In puttin the articles into the barrels have first a thick layer of packing material,-excelsior, hay or straw,-then put in a layer of the wrapped articles, then more packing, cramming it down as tightly as possible, so that the arti-Every true housewife dreads to move; no cles will neither strike each other nor come into contact with the sides of the barrels shake about, for these are the things which break the china. When the barrel is nearly filled, cover with burlap, tacked on, Do not "head up" the barrels, because then they would be turned upside down and rolled, while if only lightly covered they vill be kept right side up.

Pictures require careful packing. Oil paintings must be boxed. Pictures covered with glass may be put together with something soft between them, and then they may

It is most important to know the contents of every box and barrel, so that in the confusettling again it will not be necessary to hunt through several packages for neede articles. It is a good plan to number the ooxes, and under a corresponding number in your note book jot down the principal things each contains. Just here it may be mentioned that the things sure to be in greatest and most constant demand are the hammer, the screw-driver, the hatchet, and

an instrument for removing tacks. The contents of bureau, desk or chiffonier drawers may be left undisturbed, if breakable articles are taken out, and the drawers filled. It is a great comfort, in the confusion

of "moving in," to open a drawer and find your belongings in their accustomed places. Finally, see to the proper closing of the ouse before you leave it. Have the debris of the packing swept up and rubbish of every sort carefully r. moved. Thus will you carry your self-respect with you and leave behind you an enviable name for good housekeeping.-Harper's Bazar.

Immune to Bee Pulson.

That a person who has been often stung by bees becomes in time immune to the poison of the sting is asserted by Dr. H. F. Parker. He reports that when he first began to keep bees he was frequently stung, and that each sting was attended with acute pain; but that as time went on the pain and swelling became less. In the following year, while transferring a hive of bees, he had an experience which he thus relates: "Sting followed sting in succession, in legs, arms, fingers, neck and face. I imagined what a picture I would present—closed op, and swellen hands and feet. I worked op, and so did the bees. I could feel the needle-like thrust, but then it did not seem to pain as much, and at last I finished the task. With aching head, slight names and vertigo slowly coming on, I left my task with a sigh of relief for what was accom-plished and filled with wonderment as to what my personal appearance would be.

"Imagine my astonishment to find merely slightly raised red spots, like little pimples, with the red sting in the centre, as the result

dread the stinging properties any leager, at east not as much as formerly, and then, and ever since, I have found that when a bee does sting me the pain is only sharp for an instant and there is an absence of the stinging

than I was at that time, and yet none of the symptoms above referred to have been re-produced. Am I not, therefore, immune of the poison of the honey bee, at least to a certain extent?
"All authorities on bee culture state the

"All authorities on bee culture state the fact, as a crumb of comfort to novices in bee keeping, that the poison of a bee will produce less and less effect upon their systems. 'Old beekeepers,' it is said, 'like Mithridates, appear almost to thrive on the poison itself.' Hul-h speaks of 'seeing the bald head of Bonner, a celebrated practical apiarist, covered with stings, which seemed to produce upon him no unpleasant effect.' to produce upon him no unpleasant effect.' Rev. Mr. Kleine advises beginners to allow them-elves to be stung frequently, assuring them that 'in two seasons their systems will become accustomed to the poison.'
"In conclusion, let me state that I firmly

lieve that the beekeeper bec ulated with the poison of the bee, and usually becomes proof, or at least immune against it, is no more to be doubted than the fact that the vaccination is a preventive against smallpox."—Indianapolis Journal.

War on Household Pests.

The month of April is the time usuall chosen by country housekeepers for house-cleaning. In the city, where houses are April to April, housecleaning comes a month later, and is regulated by the moving rather than by the putting out of the fires. As a nation Americans are fond of heat, and many housewives do not put out their winter fires until the middle of May, and some times not even till June. Country house wives, who clean in April, seldom pay any attention to the fires, but keep them as long as the weather orders, which is altogethe the most sensible thing to do.

A neat housekeeper likes to have her stoves out of the way when housecleaning is done, but in very cold seasons it is im-possible to do away with them before the end of May, while in warm seasons they are often superfluous in March. Spring house cleaning, therefore, must be divided into sections. The birds, especially the flycatchers, which usually come in March, ought to decide the time for the disinfection of the house and the annual war against insect pests which hatch out indoors and outdoors at about this season.

Science states that flitting moths and impure germs of every kind appear as early as March, when the robin and bluebird come from the South to rid the trees of grubs, and the industrious woodpecker fights vigprously against the same enemy of mankind and of fruit trees. Unless a housewife expects the "moth to corrupt" the clothes, she must attack it in March or very early in April before it has hatched out of the egg and begun its work.

In sections of the country where the buffalo moth has set up a habitat for itself, carpets, rugs and woolen clothes should be cleaned and the premises made ready for summer as early as this season. It is an appleasant thought that in steam-heated houses, where the temperature is uniform, the buffalo moth leads a continual existence, emerging from its grub state in any nonth of the year, instead of waiting until the warm suns of the vernal season. The peetle roams as happily among the flowers n winter windows as it does among the in summer gardens, and goes through its metamorphosis in winter as well as in houses in winter, Americans have taken to themselves some of the tropical insects that ennial exist e in trop with no birds or natural enemies to fight hem. The battle with the buffalo moth under such circumstances is well-nigh a hopeless one. When this creature first ame, a well-known entomologist of the State recommended that its habitats be saturated with benzine after carpets, rugs and clothing which it had attacked had been well beaten. Its ways are ways of darkness, and the creature avoids the light, therefore dark corners of closets and wardrobes should be carefully searched and cleaned as early in March as it is practical to do so. Good ousekeepers drive away the buffalo moths by making the premises unpleasant for them. Camphor, pepper, tobacco and various other articles will accomplish this purpose, but nothing but benzine poured on them will actually annihilate them. This insect has a curious passion for the red parts of the rugs, and will eat out this color

Cure for Beauty Blemishes.

and leave the rest, especially if it is on the edge or the border.—N. Y. Tribune.

Moles may be considered to bring good uck, but they are not always regarded as marks of beauty. For all that they are best left alone unless they show an inclination to grow, in which case they require surgical

In the earliest stage of growth, the applica tion of a point of lunar caustic to the centre of a mole will often cause it to disappear, or painting the surface with a solution of unar caustic, or of jodine is often effective

Lunar caustic must be used carefully and odine discolors the skin temporarily. For this reason it is best to apply it at night Use a tiny camel's hair brush, when apply ing iodine, and wash the brush clean and dry it ready for use again. If the iodine is left on the brush it not only ruins it after a short time, but the effectiveness of the treatment is lessened by repeated use of a brush filled with the dried iodine.

Moles are also often successfully treated by being repeatedly injected with weak aqueous solutions of iodine, ammonia or nitric acid. This is a dangerous experiment,

For moles which more closely resemble freckles, use: Muriate ammonia one dram, dilute muriatic acid one dram, tincture o enzoin two drams, rose water one ounce,

lycerine one ounce.

Touch the moles twice daily with a small brush dipped in this preparation. Shake the bottle well before using. Another recipe calls for: Oil of lemon one-half dram, citric acid one-half ounce, oil of sweet almonds one-half dram, glycerine three ounces, rose water one pint

Those other beauty blemishes, warts, are often successfully treated by applying two drops of Fowler's solution three times daily. After a time they disappear and the skin appears normal in a week or ten days. slightly raised red spots, like little pimples, with the red sting in the centre, as the result of each and every sting. I must have had brush dipped in this solution: Salleylic acid

maty's face, is best treated with an appli-ion of hot cloths. Wring them out of fer as hot as can be borne. Also bathe

taining spirits of campher, the proportion being five drope to half a cap of water.

To remove yellow stains from the face take an ounce of dried rose leaves, add half a pint of white wine vinegar and let it stand for ten days; then draw of the vinegar and add to it half a pint of rose water. Keep this liquid bottled, and when using pour a espoonful or so on a bit of cloth and age the face. Let it dry on the skin.

Vinegar, as is well known, prevents dis-coloration. Bathe a bruise with vinegar as soon as the accident happens. If it can be kept in place, lay a cloth soaked in vinegar over the injury, moistening it as it dries, and there will be little, if any, discoloration. To remove stain from the neck caused by wearing a black ribbon bathe the neck in water containing powdered borax, about a tablespoonful to two quarts of water. Rinse with clear water and dry; then wipe the neck with a cloth dipped in a lotion made of one ounce of acetic acid, two ounces of glyc eral applications do not help, bathe the neck with three parts of lemon juice and one part

If the face is too red for beauty, be care ful of the diet. Take no hot drinks, but cooling ones, lemonade or tea, cooled lice, but not "ice cold," which would quite as harmful as a hot drink. Don' wash the face with very cold water, nor when it is flushed. Lukewarm water is better. When going out in the sun wear a thin veil. Hot footbaths or Turkish baths are helpful. Try the footbaths, every third night for two weeks. Have the water as not as can be borne. This draws the blood

If the face is unnaturally pale, after bathing it with rose water and giving it a brisk but gentle rubbing with a Turkish towel, apply a lotion made of four ounces of rose water, three ounces of glycerine and two drams of liquid ammonia. Rub it well into the skin and then wipe it off with a short

A daily walk of two or three miles will improve a pale or sallow complexion and perhaps in time give rosy cheeks.

Walk quickly. Breathe deeply. Take a long breath, close your mouth and retain the breath as long as possible; then exhale slowly. Your cheeks will flush with the exertion of "really and truly breathing." your head will be held more erect and your chest will expand. The skin will be clearer and roses grow in the cheeks .- N. Y. Sun.

Domestic Hints.

SCRAMBLED EGGS EN HUILE (CHAPING-DISH) Put into the chafing-dish two tablespoonfuls pure olive oil; add eight drops of celery extrac of parsley, chopped fine, and a teaspoonful of onion juice. Stir until well blended and hot, an onion juice. Stir until well blended and hot, and then add six eggs, which have been already they are well cooked and serve at once. CHICKEN PANCAKES.

Cut the breast of a cold, cooked chicken into dice-shaped bits, mince some skinned and blanched mushrooms, add these with a tablebianched mushrooms, and these with a table-spoonful of very finely chopped cooked ham and a truffie finely chopped. Let these simmer in just enough good stock to keep them moist and free from burning. Make a thick, light paneake, spread some of the mixture over it, put another pancake on top, garnish with parsley, and send to table at once while hot and fresh.

ATTAMEN DICE Halt a cup of rice, half a teaspoonful of salt in small cups in a steamer, cover closely and steam three-quarters of an hour. Serve with stewed fruit and cream or sugar and cream.

CUBRIED VEAL (CHAFING-DISH). Cut into small pieces, half an inch square, a hosis in winter as well as in With tropical heat in their winter, Americans have taken to s some of the tropical insects that springly evidence, in tropical lands a tablespoonful of four; and the man and the springly evidence in tropical lands a tablespoonful of four; and the meat and pour in half a pint of stock, or the same quantity of hot water, in which a dessertspoonful of fluid beef has been dissolved. Add a little lemon juice and salt, let it all simmer slowly a few minutes, and

Put two ounces of butter in a saucepan, little salt, nutmeg and a gill of water. Cook over the fire for five minutes. In another sauce have two tablespoonfuls of vinegar cooked till reduced one-half. Add to the other ingredients ounce of butter. Mix the yolks of four eggs in a tablespoonful of water and remove the sauce from the fire; when it has ceased boiling add the

egg yolks, the juice of a lemon, and strain before GINGER LAYER CAKE. Two cups of flour, one cup of Porto Rico mo asses, one cup of milk, the third of a cup of but ter, one egg, one slightly heaping teaspoonful of soda sifted with the flour, one heaping teaspoon-ful of ginger, one cup of currants. Beat the egg a little, add the molasses with the butter melter the milk, all of the flour; beat well and add the rest of the milk. Bake in two cakes in a quick oven from twelve to fifteen minutes.

Hints to Housekeepers.

An attractive and delicious dish of cauliflower is prepared by boiling a solid head, and after-wards placing it on a buttered baking dish—one of the French or German fireproof ware, no common in the house-furnishing shops. Sprinkle with Parmesan cheese and buttered crumbs isten with white sauce, and bake until brown

Asparagus is comparatively cheap now. A recognition that they are manifestations pretty way of serving it is to cut green peppers of a diseased moral state, as is the recogniier rings and with these encircle several stalks of asparagus. Place a spoonful of floilandaise on each plate.

The common clothes moth is not always recognized when he is found in worm shape. When in this condition it is a brown-creature that may lurk in the crevices of the floor after the carpet and paper are removed. Brush the crevices over with a paint brush dipped in turpentine before cleaning the floor with hot water and soda. Re-member that the buffalo moth is a very different reature. When he first appears in grub state he is a fuzzy little worm, quite active, and takes his naure from this shaggy appearance. Kill him when you can and attack his precincts with

Stockings and socks past all usefulness as wearing apparel make good holders for kitchen atensils. Cut off the feet, fold the leg part over everal times and sew the ends together. Do not Rhubarb, at this time of year, is particularly re-

reshing and wholesome, but few persons know he best way of cooking it. The fragrant stalks ally succulent and need no addition of water to make the cooked sauce sufficiently julcy. Peel and cut them in inch-long pieces, put them in the upper part of a double boiler with a little sugar and steam them until they are tender. The juice will be a rich, delicious syrup, tinged with a

For Scotch bread roast four ounces of almonds.

fastion Notes.

a*0. All-over embroidered mourning creps is the latest concession to the rage for elaboration, and as the embroidery is done in dull sitk, it does not detract from the idea of deep mourning.
a*0. The lace slipper is one of the latest fads, and brides are having their allippers made of isce to match the lace upon their wedding gowns, and trimmed in rosettes of orange blossoms and tulle.
a*0. The stiff ribbon or velvet cockade is a favorite trimming for the sailor hat, and the same carti-

g°n The stiff ribbon or velvet cockade is a favor-ite trimming for the sailor hat, and the same cart-wheel shape is copied in flowers for use upon more elaborate hats. For example, a flat wheel of forget-me-not- surrounds a flat di-k of garde-nias or roses, and the ornament supports the lifted hatbrim as would a cockade.

of champagne-colored suede gloves are much in vogue, because they tone in well with old laces.

of chiffon flowers grow more and more beautiful. Wisteria and sweet peas are among the new achievements and are triumphs of art.

of Pionness of ruchings are as much the rage as they were in 1820.

as they were in 1830.

•°• Mousquetare sleeves have a close-fitting wrinkled cuff almost reaching the elbow.

•°• Short silk stockings come in colorings that harmonize weil with mixed tweeds and homespuns, and are considered very smart for wear

with such costumes.

•• High stiff linen collars have come in again. just as the modish woman had succeeded in edu-cating herself away from them. The new models are, as a rule, embroidered, which adds a feminine touch to their severity.

o*o Veilings of mixed black and white net are is obtain

stylish and becoming. 4° Slippers of black brocade with tiny designs in colored roses, high heets, and .jeweled buckles

are among the new footwear.

•• Pink and corn color in combination are
a concession to Louis XVI. modes and are much used by Parisian dressmakers and milliners.

•• Tea gowns of fine batiste or muslin, lace
rimmed and lined with soft silk are to be a fad

or the season.

•°s Straws are manipulated in wonderful and
fearful fashion for the purpose of spring millinery, and are so soft and flexible that they may be handled as easily as ribbon.

•• Flowers falling loosely in a fringe over the

hair at the back, or several tiny wreaths of flowers drooping over the hair from the sides of the hat back have taken the place of last season's exaggerated cachepeigne.

40 Veils on line lace scarls draped around broad trimmed hats and falling straight in a short

curtain are exceedingly fashionable and are picturesque upon the tall, slender girl. .*. Flax thread mercerized is provided in all linen frocks. . Among the novel trimmings is a velvety

6°6. Among the novel trimmings is a veryety woolen emproidery, cut like a pile carpet.
6°6. Another new notion is a cut-out cloth embroidery edged all around the pattern with short chenille rattail fringe.
6°6. Fringes of all kinds gain in popularity. A deep opal and brilliant fringe formed the berthe of the particular of the particula

of one imported gown in white liberty satin.

• Serge has fallen into line and like all th other materials has taken on new softness and silkiness. It drapes well in its new incarnation, and so adapts itself to the new modes. Flecked and chine serges are other novel aspects of an old friend.—New York Sun.

The World Beautiful. Lilian Whiting, in Boston Budget.

Let the believer in the communion of saints everently concentrate determined thought upon earth he greatly valued; not seeking that species of intercourse which encourages messages spelt by raps and knocks, but by projection of the to space external to itself, seeking at the same time communion with the Divine Spirit; and who shall deny the probability that the loved and who shall deny the probability that the loved one we seek, whose affections are expanding in the fuller, freer lite beyond the grave, can pour into our minds a stream of guiding, stimulating influence? We are surrounded, says St. Paul, by an innumerable cloud of witnesses."—Arch-deacon Wilberforce, from a sermon preached in

The daily life is the result of a perpetual combination of forces from the Seen and from the Unseen realms. Influence is the unceasing and undiscerned sources; from trains of events; from the sum of past actions and series of choices; from friends in the visible and in the invisible worlds. If one had not taken a certain step years ago,gone to such a place, met with such an individual, written such a letter, read such a ook,-he would not at the present moment be in precisely the environment and attendant circumstances that he is, for life is a perpetual chain, and-Our deeds still travel with us from afar, and what we have been makes us what

And thus that dominating and persistent

current that every one must recognize as

pervading his life,-that controlling and

directing power we call fate, is of each one's own making, yet the very making is, itself, dominated by unseen and too often unanalyzed influences. Yet even these are one's own responsibility. One is only amenable to the influences he attracts. and the quality of shose depends wholly and absolutely upon his own quality of life. The base does not attract the noble, nor, conversely, does the noble attract the base. If one would draw to himself poble influence he must live nobly. Hatred, bitterness, jealousy, suspicion,-all these base and ignoble conditions of mind disntegrate all the possibilities of noble living. They are not, indeed, normal, but abnorm conditions,-conditions of incipient insanity to be met and dealt with wisely and firmly; with compassion, indeed, but with as full recognition that they are manifestations tion that any violent illness is a manifestation of a diseased physical state. So much one must clearly discern and realize if he another. The normal life is serene, noble, radiant in joy. When it becomes the reverse of this state, it is abnorma and something is wrong. The ideal state is the normal state of lite. Instead of regarding imperfection as the natural and ormal state of humanity; of accepting the truism. "To err is human."-one should see in imperfection and in error the same lapse from his normal condition that he sees, in disease, as a lapse from the normal condition of health. no right to live from anything less than his highest possibilities. In those lie his normal condition, and the prevailing idea that man is to become through some mysterious and inexplicable eath,-rather than by achieving constantly higher and purer moral states here and now,—is responsible tion of moral inertia. sible for a very large propor-This present realm is the spiritual world.

Humanity is composed of spiritual beings,— spirits of light, spirits of darkness,—all in conditions for evolutionary progress. The life in the Unseen realm bears upon our For Scotch bread roast four ounces of almends, and when cold pound them with half a pound of sugar to reduce to a powder and sife througha sieve. Arrange on the table in a circle half a pound of flour; in the centre put the almend powder, four ounces of butter, one egg, one separate yolk and the peel of a lemon; mix well to

influence. The change of condition by process of death involves no separatrather, indeed, it permits closer well, indeed, does Archdeacon Wilber

"Again, we know where our lov not as to locality, but as to condition—th ommunion of spirit with them. There is tierance of St. Paul in the Epistle the point of union between the living dead: For this cause He both died a of the invisible."

If one would hold constant comm and receive constant uplifting influer aid from those in the Unseen, let him noble aspiration and faith and prayer shall he be made a partaker of a thought and show forth its results only with his lips, but by his life. Florence, Italy.

Hotes and Queries.

TIDE POWER .- " Mechanie ": A grea"

people believe that a thoroughly practical of using tide power will be found some day few ventures of that kind which are alreaded record have not been promising, however. of course, on the choice of locality. It is difference whether a "head" of only the tour and size of the bay where st have also an important bearing on the pro-What looked like a favorable combination of ditions exists at Pioumanach, on the coast of France; yet a will-known expert fault with an experiment which has made there. At Pioumanach the differential of the coast of th tide level is about twenty feet. The reservoir is a natural pond of four acres, has the form of a triangle with the base toward shore, and in the embankment from the sea are automatic ga'es, which is when the level of the sea rises higher than water in the pond, and are closed by the weight of the water in the pond when the tide receives. The two water-wheels of the station drive dynamos, which, aided by the storage batterest are used for electric lighting. A prominent British engineer, James Swinburne, foresees the failure of this and all other plans for using the tides as a source of electric power on account of the great expense of working turbines on varable pressures or any kind of storage.

COMING COMETS.—"A. V.": The number conflets whose return is expected in the curre year amounts to six at least; but none of them will attain sufficient luminosity to be seen with the naked eye, and it is doubtful if half of them could be observed with our greatest telescopes. Among them are some whose discover and observation may contribute to the solution of important cosmological questions. There is, in the first place, the Brooks comet (1889 V), which shortly after its first discovery appeared, accom-panied by a number of smaller comets that atpanied by a number of smaller comets that ap-parently dissolved very rapidly. In October Faye's comet will be in perihelion. It was first seen in 1843, and found to be a periodical comet with a revolution of 72 years. It has since re-turned seven times to the sun, and its motion was perfectly in accordance with the calculations. The Spitaler comet 1860 VII) will come in its perihelion in the middle of the year, and may be best observed at the beginning of fall. It is, however, so little luminous that it can only be detected by the luminous that it can only be detected by the strongest telescopes. The d'Arrest comet, first discovered in 1851, will at the end of the year 1903 come again in its perihelion. Its period of revolution is about 64 years, and it revolution is about 69 years, and it was last seen in 1897. On account of its slight lumi-nosity it is questionable whether it will be de-tected this time. A comet discovered by Perline of the Liek Observatory in 1896 has, according to calculation, a revolution of about 64 years and will therefore return this year; will be too far from the earth to be of the comets with known revolutions few will be visible this year, and these only by means of the largest telescopes. The year may, of cours-bring us also some new and bright comets.

taller than Jumbo, has been set up in the hall o fossil vertebrates at the American Museum Natural History. The height of the foreleg to the joint of the shoulder-blade is eleven hall below, has a corresponding dimension of just ten feet. When alive Jumbo stood eleven feet four inches at the shoulder. By the same proportion the imperial mammoth stook twelve feet eight inches. The new specimen was found by Alban Stewart of an American museum exdition in the Staked Plains of northern Texas EDUCATED FLEAS .- "S.": The first educated fleas were exhibited in this country fifty or sixty years ago, but in the early seventies others of the were shown here at Amory Hall, Bosto The fleas were not really educated; they we put into positions and kept there; some of them were inside a tiny coach; others drew the coach. and others were posed as coachmen and footmen.

Once fastened by the little chains that the "professor" used, the fleas couldn't do anything

what their breeders wanted them to do. THE MOVING SIDEWALE _"Citizen". This new invention, if it is ever used in New Y city, will carry, it is said, seventy thousand passengers per hour. While thousand passengers per hour. While the scheme is popularly known as a "moving solic walk," it is really a system of moving platforms or continuous trains. It is estimated that the cost of digging the tunnel and the cost of the moving platforms will be about \$5,000,000. The planes outlined is to dig a subway about thirty feet and only deep enough to clear the street abo There will be stations every two blocks. main line will consist of one sidewalk moving each direction. Each will be seven feet wide level with the surface of the platform. facing the centre, thus making a sort of i at the sides. Those who sit down will trave the rate of ten miles an hour, but the between the seats will enable those who pro to walk to do so, thus accelerating their spetthat much toward their destination. THE DISTANCE OF THE MOON .- " P. W

Looking back through the mists of time we the moon ever drawing nearer and nearer t earth. Our satellite now revolves at a distant of 240,000 miles, but there was a time when ce was not more than two hundred thous miles. There was a time, says Sir Robert millions of years ago, no doubt, when the mowas but one hundred thousand niles away; a as we look further and further back we se until at last we discern the critical perio earth-moon history when our globe was spec-cound in a period of about five or six hours. The m .on, instead of revolving where we now fill and the earth were revolving each around other, like a football and a tennis ball actual fastened together. It is impossible to resist taking one step further. We know that the eart was, at that early period, a soft molten mass matter, spinning round rap dly. The spec eems to have been so great that a rupture ace, a portion of the molten matter broke away from the parent glove, and the fragments coolesced into a small globe. That the moon wa thus born of our earth uncounted millions of years ago is the lesson which mathematics de-clares it learns from the murmur of the tid. s.

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cally of 75 Nassau St., New York, says:

a I have been troubled with rheumaspepsia, and I came to the conclusion
pids I immediately found great relief
se. I feel like a new man since I coming them, and would not now be withfue drowsy, sleepy feel ng I used to
nurely disappeared. The dyspepsia
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diff any one so afflicted will give Radcrief they will surely cure them, for
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Dadway's

cure all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Ridneys, Bladder, Dizziness, Costiveness, Piles,

SICK HEADACHE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, BILIOUSNESS,

INDIGESTION, CONSTIPATION AND

All Disorders of the LIVER. 25c. per box. At druggists or by mail. RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm St., New York. Besure to get "Rudway's" and see that

poetry.

HEART STRINGS.

the name is on what you buy.

o thou mysterious harp of a thousand strings, so sensitive to touch, so sweet in tone, Yet oft' as cold and callous as a stone. What heartfelt symphony, what rapture springs. From thy melodious chords when fortune sings. But when by grief or passion overflown,
Thy quivering life expires with bubbling groan Or rises heavenward on spirit wings.

Then happy he that strikes the vibrant chord, Awakening with a touch thy sweetest note
And giving key to all discordant strands. And may high heaven abundantly reward
The bard that flings heart melodies afloat,
And sends them drifting into distant lands.

IN THE SPRINGTIME.

When from the South the breezes come To put old Winter out of plumb, When gentle spring is close at hand And pleasant sunshine fills the land, Then lovely woman goes about With energy to beat the band, To put the dirt to rout.

Her hair is in an apron tied, Her dress pinned up on either side; She dons a faded underskirt And valiantly pursues the dirt
With dust rag, broom and mop. She hasn't even time to flirt; For gossip she won't stop.

The humble man about the place Has pressing business or a case That calls him very far away; He won't get back till late next day. He knows that if he'll only wait There's trash to burn and rugs to lay, And so he pulls his freight.

Oh, when the spring its lease has signed, A micrope rules all womankind, And she must clean her house or die; No use to ask the reason why. Or of the matter further talk; So when man sees it in her eye He takes a walk. -Chicago Daily News.

A SPRAY OF ARBUTUS.

Sequestered flower of April days, Thy covert bloom in leafy ways A spell about me weaves. Thy frosted petals' faint pink glow,

Crystal pure like urns of snow That all with incense overflow Half hid beneath the leaves Thy ear lies close upon the ground, Far off it hears the thrilling sound

Of spring's returning tide: Can keep the swelling flood at bay

Thy brittle leaves, so harsh and hard Belie thy tender face; But he whose days are ever green Though storms do come and frosts be keen, Is sharer in thy grace. -John Burroughs, in the Outlook.

MEN AND BIRDS.

The bluebird sings a song An' sings a song er cheer, De of black crow he croaks erlong So lonesome all de year; Des whiles de time away

Or hammer all de day! -Indianapolis Sun.

WHO SHILES IN THE RAIN. The coward may smile When there's sun all the while-

It's braver to smile in the rain. The weakest may joy When there's naught to annoy— He's stronger who smiles through his pain. And then when there's sun, when there's bird

When gloom's put to rout and discouragement What need has the world

Of the mouth corners curled In the cheeriest smiles, when the fields and trees Are smiling so broadly that nobody sees The wee bit of brightness you're giving the while? But days when it's rainy there's need for your

The weakling may smile When there's brightness the while-It's better to smile when there's rain. r may joy When there's raught to annoy-He's brave who can laugh through his pain. When all the wide world is so full of song

That birds sing and brooklets go warbling along. With hearts All the ear seems to laughay courage says not you are strong, Though 1

who is the day is all haggard and gray And Nature eeps gloomily, sobbing away-Then laug the hope of the sweet afterwhile. On days when it's rainy there's need for you

-8. W. Gillilan, in Baltimore American

THE ASTERS. They are the

eyes of a little child From the oad, near which they grew. The fluted disc of the ray-like flower idded look of trust

the beauty of shining eyes Is tarnished with evil's rust. Oh, clear is the soul from which shines out The large eyes liquid rays;

But how from the film of blurring unrest Can we keep this star-like gaze? Fresh is the blue of the radiant flower When the dust is blown away, can make his blue-eyed child pure

After the dusty day. Washington, D. C. MARGARET JANET GATES.

Miscellaneous.

A Clean Bill.

In the drawing-room of a house in Mayfair Violet Raymond, a pretty, thoughtful-looking girl of some twenty-two years, was sitting anx-iously awaiting the arrival of an expected visitor. Presently there was a tap at the door and a ser-

Presently there was a tap at the door and a servant entered.

"Capt. Walter Grenville, miss."

The girl rose as a tall, bronzed man of about thirty-five came into the room.

"I hope you will forgive me for asking you to call, Captain Grenville," she said with a grave smile. "I heard you were back in London, and I call that under the circumstances you would not

smile. "I heard you were back in London, and I felt that under the circumstances you would not think it a liberty. My aunt, Lady Shenley, has retired with a bad headache, else she would also be here to receive you."

"I am only too glad to be of any service," he responded as he sat down. "In fact, if you had not written, I should have ventured to call."

Sh as at down opposite him. The only previous occasion on which they had met had been at Liv-rpool three years ago, when he had set sail to take up his command in West Africa. With him had been her brother, young Dick Raymond, then starting his military career as a subaltern, and she and her aunt had journeyed down to see the last of him. the last of him.

He remembered every detail of the short time

he had spent in her company; now as he met her again, after the terrible thing that had happened, "You know what I want to know," she said

quickly. "I only saw your official dispatch pub-lished in the papers." "God knows it was hard enough to write," he

oroke out.
"It was kind of you to say what you did—"... "It was kind of you to say what you did—' it gallant and promising officer,'" she exclaimed.
"But tell me all, please," she finished, pleadingly.
"We were in Sterra Leone when the rising in the Badakuta district broke out," he began, speaking in a low, disjointed voice. "I was immediately dispatched with an expedition to quell it; your brother came along with me, the only other white officer who could be spared. We got up near to Acandro and encamped over night on the south bank of the river. In the morning we prepared to cross: the natives, we mgning on the south bank of the river. In the morning we prepared to cross; the natives, we understood, were ambushed about two miles away on the other side." He paused. "Suddenly, as we began to cross, we were attacked by them in the rear. They were in full force; we were surprised, and the fighting was desperate. Numbers of our men fell, and it looked as if we were in a tight corper when Sherston and his were in a tight corner, when Sherston and his

were in a tight corner, when Sherston and his relief party came up on the opposite bank, just in time. We dropped flat on our faces and they fired over our heads—the situation was saved."

"And Dick?" she inquired tremulously.

Grenville shifted his foot uneasily.

"The last time I saw him was some minutes before Sherston came up," he said, speaking with difficulty. "He threw up his arms suddenly and staggered backward on the bank."

"Into the river?" she whispered. He nodded.

"Into the river?" she whispered. He nodded.
There was a moment's silence, then the girl
rose to her feet. The tears were glistening in

her eyes, but she was smiling.

"If it had to be, thank God he died as he did—fighting at his post!" she cried. "It's something or me to be proud of."

He looked at her steadily.

"Yes, it's good to think that," he said slowly. She stood before him with shining eyes for the moment full of enthusiasm. Then it died away, and she sank down and covered her face

A little later he left with a promise to come to luncheon one day with Lady Shenley. He went straight to the rooms which his man had engaged for him in Duke street, Piccadilly. Sinking into an armchair, he buried himself in thought.

"Yes, I did right," he said at last, with a sigh.

About a week afterward he received an invitation to luncheon at the house in Mayfair, and he went with a curious feeling of eager anticipation.
Violet Raymond treated him in the light of an
old friend, and he found the couple of hours
spent in her society more enjoyable than anyspent in ner society more enjoyable than any-thing he had yet experienced. Presently when he rose to depart, Lady Shenley, who was about to take her afternoon drive, offered to put him down in Piccadilly, and he accepted gratefully. He sat opposite Violet and Lady Shenley in the

open victoria, replying politely to the latter's gar and irresponsible chatter. He formed the impression that, while Lady Shenley was kind in her way to Violet, the two had not much in common, and in this he was correct. The girl was mon, and in this he was correct. The girl was built of far more reliable stuff than her light-hearted, pleasure-loving aunt.

"Yes, yes, Dick; your bill's clean!" broke in Grenville. "Your sister knows it; know it."

The carriage turned into Bond street and rolled down toward Piccadilly at a good pace. As it was almost dark when he came in sight of warring from the pavement. Walter Grenville syrang up and saw a child running across the road way right in front of the horses. The girl bent forward and peered in his grace, and her tear-laden eyes met for grace was a sharp cry of warring not a few yards shead. She lost her footding in the greasy wood pavement and fell sprawing in the greasy wood pavemen

coachman pulled frantically at his reins, but they were going at full speed. There was anothe yell from the bystanders, then a sudden silene The carriage swayed to and fro; another second and the horses would have trampled on the child had not a figure, darting madly from the curb, pulled her from under the horses' hoofs and thrown her out of harm's way. The next moment his foot slipped on the slimy surface, and, falling, the pole of the carriage struck him and he was

The carriage came to a standstill with a jerk and Grenville leaped out. Already a little crowd had gathered round the prostrate figure; he was carried to the pavement. Grenville pusaed his way through and leaned over the man. He was apparently a tramp; his clothes were in rags, his face was thin and gaunt, with some weeks growth of straggling black beard on his chin. From a wound in his forehead the blood was streaming, and he was moaning. As Grenville one knee beside him he slowly opened his eyes. The officer gave a sudden start, then peered eagerly into the man's face. He rose to

his feet quickly. "My rooms are just opposite-No. 33B Duke street," he said thickly to the policeman who had just appeared. "Take him there, and I will get

a doctor at once."

He hurried back to the carriage where Violet was waiting, pale and trembling.

"It's rather a bad accident," he said swiftly.

"I'm having him taken to my rooms. You go back now; I will let you know later how things

"A terrible misfortune!" exclaimed Lady Shenley piteously. "Every one is looking at us. Tell John, home at once, Violet."
"Can't I help?" said the latter anxiously to Grenville. He shook his head. "I will let you know," he repeated, then gave directions to the coachman; the carriage turned

and moved swiftly away. and moved swiftly away.

He approached the knot of people again. Already a shutter had been obtained, and the wounded man laid upon it. They raised him carefully and carried him across the road, the crowd of bystanders following curiously. Gren-

way to the house, and opened the door with a latchkey.
"Scrivener," he called out to his servant, who

Grenville nodded.;
"I know," he said, with clenched teeth. "Mind, not a word of this to any one."
He went into the room again and sat by the bedside gazing at the white pinched face. Suddenly the eyes of the man opened and centred themselves on his face.

head.
"My Vi!" he groaned, the tears starting to his eyes. "Oh, my God! that I should have brought this upon you!" He paused to recover his

"Yes, it's a lie that Grenville told in his dispatch. I didn't die hke a man at my post; I bolted like a coward!" He paused again. "I was in charge of the right wing when the sirprise rush came. Instead of holding their ground, my men—West Indians, curse 'em—broke and ran for their lives. To this day I don't know the reason. I simply seemed to grow gray with reason. I simply seemed to grow gray with fear. I lost my nerve, lost my manhood. God knows how I did it--I fied with them! Grenville saw me do it!" he inished, panting for breath. "Don't, D ck dear; that's enough!" implored

weakly. "Half a mile futher I drew up. For the first time I realized what I had done. If I had had my revolver I should have shot myself, but I had dropped that. I could have died with shame. I knew I could not go back—never look a brave man in the face again!" He paused and a brave man in the face again!" He paused and drew in a torturous breath. "Somehow or other I managed to get down the coast to Waru—I had a little money with me. I got a passage in a trading brig to Liverpool, and landed there with a few shillings in my pocket—dead to the world, for I found out what Grenville had done for me—bless him! Since then it has been a living hell—transping now and then a lob starving. But I tramping, now and then a job, starving. But I deserved it all! A man without honor has no right to live, and now, now—" His head fell back on the pillow and a deathly gray pallor came to his face. He closed his eyes. They stood watching him, not daring to move. He opened his eyes once again and wetted his lios.

gently. One evening, some few months later, the two were together again. He had been telling her something which had brought a delicate flush to her cheek. Then she asked him a question. "Why did I do it?" He paused. "Do you re-"Why did I do it?" He paused. "Do you remember that night at Liverpool when I first met you? I saw what your brother was to you—that he was everything in your life. I fell in love with you that night! Then when, months later, that terrible thing happened, I realized in a flash what it would mean to you if I let the truth get known, so I thought for hours, then wrote the dispatch as you read it." There was a long pause.

then she raised her eyes to his.
"You did it because you loved me?" she whis

arms, kissed her on the lips.

"Because I loved you; because somehow I felt it was not his real self that had prompted him to act as he did—a mad impulse, but not his nature. And you and I know that this was right, that he

iped the stain out," he said.
"Yes, we know," she answered, with a soft sigh of content.—Gerald Dayle, in The Sphere.

Poutb's Department.

THE HILL OF CELLAR DOOR. I know a hill not far away Where children always love to play. The hill is straight and smooth and low;

For little folks 't is better so. The coasting there is very nice, Without the cold of snow and ice; You side in summer, fall or spring, But need not bother sleds to bring.

It is the safest hill I've found; Sometimes you tumble to the ground, But 't is not far you have to fall

And would not hurt a child at all. It's very near your home, and so Your mother 'll always let you go, For then she knows you're right near by And she can hear you if you cry.

So up you scramble, down you slide,

night. When I gave him whole ears of corn he stripped and ate the kernels, and added the cobs and the outer coverings to his nest. When I gave him clover, he often allowed it to dry and then carried that also to the corner behind the big box.

For some weeks his appetite was good, and appies, corn, carrots or other vegetables left for him in the evening were gone the following morning. But as the cool weather came on he became i less and less hungry, and one night in early November he ate nothing at all. From that time on his appetite began to fail, and when the cold weather set in in December his food would remain untouched for three or four days at a

bedside gazing at the white pinched face. Suddenly the eyes of the man opened and centred thereaelves on his face.

"Grenvillet" he murmured feverishly. "Of course—who should it be? It's 'Forward'! in a few minutes now! Oh, my head!" he finished with a moan. Berivener brought in the medicine that the doctor had sent. They gave him a dose, and presently he dropped off into a heavy sleep, Grenville watching by his bedside. Later the doctor came in again.

"He may last through the night, but not much longer," he said after another examination. "I have ordered a nurse to come around."

The next morning found the patient still alive, but the doctor gave him but a few hours. About eleven o'clock he had a spell of enselousness, and Grenville said beckened Grenville aside.

"Lady Shenley and Miss Raymond have called, asir," he whispered. "Lady Shenley is in her carriage, but the young lady insisted on seeing you so I have shown her into your sitting-room"

"Stop here," said Grenville, with a white face then strode to the door and opened it. He stepped out and shut it quickly, for the man in his delirium was talking loudly.

"He crossed to the other side of the landing and opened the door of his sitting-room. As he did so the man's voice suddenly raised itself to a shout.

"Grenville?" he murmured feverishly. "Of finished the evening were gone the following morning morning were gone the following morning. By the shall ess hungry, and one night in early November he ate cool weather came on he became less and less hungry, and one night in early November he ate nothing at all. From that time on his appetite began to fail, and, when the cold weather set in in December his food would remain untouched for three or four days of fasting he would come out and earrot or a small apple before returning to his nest. He never carried any food back with him, as a squirrel would have done; he at what he could not eat. weather set in in December his food would store came in again. He may last through the night, but not much igen." he said after another examination. "I wo ordered a nurse to come around."

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The door opened and Sertwener appeared; he ecknowled Generallie saids.

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"Grenville' he cried.

"Grenville said mall' was gaing into his eyes fearfully. Grenville denoted his hands; the veins stood out on his forehead.

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"It was Dick's!" she repeated. "Oh, for the was a said as a complex of the complex of the composed of nearly abushed of grenville and the could come the waste passed to the other side of the landing and opened the door of his shore, the could have done; he down hand he wintered out of door, he was he added to be man's vyoice suddenly raised to be the said grenville opposite.

"Grenville' he cried. "It was Dick's!"

She was

ville effenched his hands; the veins stood out on his forehead.

"It was Dick's!" she repeated. "Oh, for the love of heaven tell me!"

"Yes—Dick's," he said hoarsely. "If you are strong enough, come with me. But it's almost death," he added, looking at her in anguish. She nerved herself with an effort.

"I am strong enough," she said between her shut lips. Without a word he led her across the landing and opened the door. Scrivener started when he saw her, then slipped out of the room noiselessly. The girl approached and gazed at the bandaged head. Then she dropped on her knees beside the bed and took his hand between hers. She pressed it to her lips.

"Dick! Dick!" she said with a sob.
The wild delirious look seemed to pass from his eyes. With a painful effort he raised his head.

this, allowed me to lift him from the floor.

Soon he took hold with his front claws and let go with his teeth. He held on in this way for several seconds until I set him down. He was dreadfully thin and emaciated, and apparently dreaduly thin and emaciated, and apparently very weak. Naturally, he was also very light in weight, and his body was surprisingly cold. The fleshy part of his nose was very dry, dull and somewhat wrinkled. The skin of his body, wherever it could be seen through the fur, was peeling up as though it had been sunburned. I saw at least one flex

Dilly Dally.

Dilly Dally was almost seven years old. See if you can guess why he came to have such a funny name! Oh, Oh, Dilly Dally! Where are you. dear?

Run quickly with this pall to the grocer's, and get this full of molasses, and don't spill a bit. I want it for—well, no matter. I want it." The molasses was for molasses candy. His mother had just remembered that it was his

birthday.

Dilly took it, and ran out of the door. He was

Dilly took it, and ran out of the door. He was always quick enough at starting. His trouble came afterward. In the hedge by the garden gate he spied a yellow-breast, and heard a sweet note that made him stop and see what the leaves hid. That took a minute.

"Oh, I must hurry!" he said, and started again; but this time Mr. Toad hopped out in a friendly way to make him linger.

It was almost dark when he came in sight of home.

"O, Dilly Dally," said his mother, sorrowfully, "why don't you earn a better name?"

Dilly Dally says he is going to. How do you suppose he is going to do it?—Sunbeam.

Historical.

-Timotheus was born at Miletus, in 442 B. C., — Timotheus was born at Miletus, in 442 B. C., and lived to be ninety years old. He was during his long life famous for his skill in music and verse, and wandered much from city to city, as was the custom of public writers in those days. —The origin of France's national song, "The Marseillaise," has never been clearly traced. It is known that the song was sung in 1792, probably for the first time, by Rouget de Lisle, a young "You did it because you loved me?" she whis pered. He bent down and, taking her in his arms, kissed her on the lips.

"Because I loved you; because somehow I felt it was not his real self that had prompted him to act as he did—a mad impulse, but not his pature. on behalf of another composer, one Dalayzac, who died at Fontenay-sous-Bois, near Paris, in 1809. Dalayzac's admirers and fellow townsmen are convinced that he wrote at least the music, if not the words, of "The Marseillaise," and they

have selected a committee to erect a monument The Lake Dwellers, the ancient predecesors of the Swiss, were a wave of that great tide which set in towards Europe from the East, choosing chiefly the inland seas and ascending vers as their roadways, or rather waterways, to new regions, where they should replenish the tenantiess earth. Naturally such tribes, accustomed to water, chose water whereon to found their first settlements. Moreover, the long, narrow causeways of wood, that led from the narrow causeways of wood, that led from the shore to their habitations, became a protection to them from wild beasts, or wilder human enemies. Also the waters supplied them with ready food, and were as nature's own clearings amilist the shaggy mountains and impenetrable forests, the mere fringe of which they with difficulty cut away for household purposes. Advanced into the free lake, the settlers could look around them and breaths the air of heaven.

vanced into the free take, the settiers could look around them and breathe the air of heaven. Herodotus has described similar lacustrine dwellings belonging to the Pæonians, who had settled on Lake Prasias in Turkey.

—In an ancient mummy case dating back to the age of Alexander or earlier, Herr Borchardt has found at Ahust Feynt a panying roll on Servener," he called out to his servant, who appeared in the hall, "there has been an accident, seek the nearest doctor—quick!"

Servener an off without his hat. The man, now unconscious, was brought in, certain and deposited on a bad. General allowing the direction of the companient of the servener and the servener of the servener and the servener allowing the direction of the properties of the servener and the servener allowing the directions in the dector had finished his examination. At last he rose from his task. He turned and walked over to offenville. "Nothing can ave him," he said in a low voice. "He has received internal lajuries which make it impossible for him to live more than a days at the most. He will regain consciousness again, but if we were to attempt to move him to shoepital he would die on the way."

"No, no: he must stop heer," asid Gravrile, "No, no: he must stop heer," asid Gravrile helves a heart of heart of the his hear

they are now looking for it.

I he first iron ship has more reputed birthplaces than Homer, according to Chambers',
Journal. Both the Ciyde and the Mersey claim
pre-eminence in this respect. Sir E. J. Robison
of Edinburgh designed an iron vessel in 1816,
which was not launched till three years later, and it is said that an iron boat was worked on the Severn even as far back as 1787. Steel was not Severn even as far back as 1787. Steel was not used in the construction of merchant ships' hulis until 1869. Old salts were not alone in their belief sthat wood was meant by Providence to float, but iron to go to the bottom. A naval constructor of some repute once said: "Don't talk to me of iron ships. They are contrary to nature." Now none but small craft are built of wood in this country.

—A remarkable sea monster was recently

wood in this country.

—A remarkable sea monster was recently caught in Port Fairy bay by some fishermen. It measured nine feet six inches in length, had a tail like that of the screw tail shaft, no teeth, a nose like a rhinoceros, a head like an elephant, two dorsal fins, four side fins and two steering fins. The skin was black and very soft. The most experienced fishermen say the specimen is altogether new to them. They cannot hazard a guess as to the species. The fish has been sent on to the Melbourne museum.

—A naturalist, while visiting Great Sangin

wherever it could be seen through the fur, was peeling up as though it had been sunburned. I saw at least one fles.

He gained strength very rapidly, but it was nearly an hour before he had any control of his hind limbs. In four or five hours, although he had eaten nothing in the meantime, he was fully as active as he was last fall. He refused to eat in the daylight, but that night he came out and nibbled a carrot.—Ernest Harold Baynes.

On to the Melbourne museum.

—A naturalist, while visiting Great Sangin one of those islands of the Indian Ocean known as the Celebes, or Spice Islands, found a curious time recorder lodged at the house of a rajah. Two bottles were firmly lashed together, and fixed in a wooden frame. A quantity of black sand ran from one bottle into the other in just half an hour and when the upper bottle was empty the frame was reversed. Twelve short sticks, marked with notches from one to twelve, were hung upon a string. A hook was placed sticks, marked with notches from one to twelve, were hung upon a string. A hook was placed between the stick bearing the number of notches corresponding to the hour last struck and the one to be struck next. The sentry announced the time by striking the hours on a large gong.

—A German anthropologist, Herr Thilenius, has recently shown that pygmies—now only found in the interior of Africa—were, during pre-plated colors and one present of Europe. Number of the struck of Europe.

historic times, spread over parts of Europe. Nu merous skeletons found in Silesia show that the merous skeletons found in Silesia show that the stature of the men they represent was not much above 4 feet. There were pygmies in Switzerland and in Alsace also. These dwarf races were in no wise degenerates. They appear to have persisted up to comparatively recent times. The pygmies of Silesia, for instance, were contemporary with the Romans and they continued up to the tenth century. At present there is no vestige of such a race, but their skeletons remain

surface is covered with frames.

—One of the largest families in St. Louis,
Mo.—that of Arthur W. Becker—is joyously MO.—that of Arthur W. Becker—is joyously celebrating the birth of a baby girl. This is the first lime in 140 years that a girl has been born in the family. The grandfather, J. Becker, had five boys, and his father, Jacob Becker, had four male heirs. The father of Jacob Becker had no sisters and no daughters, and none of his sons

had any daughters.

——in Liverpool is a room—that of a dentist whose grandfather occupied the same premises— that contains many mirrors and pictures, the frames of which are made entirely of sharks' teeth. Near Birmingham a manufacturer has a study that is lined, even to the roof, with nothing but chains of various thicknesses and padlocks

of different sizes.

—Near Leeds, England, is a summer how made wholly of butions of every imaginable kind, and in the same county is a room, the walls of which are adorned entirely by the ribbons of cigars, nearly twenty thousand of these being

represented.
—Prof. J. R. Green, president of the botanical section of the Br tish Association, in his address at Belfast, remarked that we are face to dress at Belfast, remarked that we are face to face with the possibility of treating some of the diseases of plants in a way similar to that in which animals are rendered immune to attacks of illness. He cited the recent experiments of Beauverie, who allowed cuttings of begonia to grow in earth impregnated with a species of fungus which is an attenuated form of the Botrytis cinerea, a destructive parasite of plants. cinerea, a destructive parasite of plants. After impregnation the begonia plants were subjected attack by the parasite, and resisted it per-

fectly. Similar results have been obtained by Prof. Marshall Ward. —The Hungarian house of representatives is the largest in the world. It has 751 members. —It is becoming quite usual for girls to take part in the buil fights in Spanish cities.

Dopular Science.

—An improved selenium cell for electric vision at a distance has been described by M. Dussaud. The transmitter consists of a non-conducting plane surface distant that plane surface divided into two-inch squares, in each of which is a coil wound with two wires covered with selenium of maximum sensitiveness A weak current, like that of a telephone, passes

Drs. Halliburton and Mott find that cell-globs oagulates at the latter temperature, and they onclude that the fatal results of high fever are

conclude that the fatal results of high fever are due to coagulation of this proteid in the cells of the nerve centres and other parts of the body.

—The aurora borealis, as lately seen in the early afternoon by an English observer, appeared as a black arch with black streamers against a bluesky. The sun was shining brightly, and some bright white clouds were being driven rapidly in front of the aurora.

Home Dressmaking. Hints by May Manton.



4414 Misses' Shirred Waist, 12 to 16 yrs.

Woman's Seven-Gored Skirt. 4418.

Skirts in many gores that provide flare about the lower portion are exceedingly fashionable and allow of many effective trimmings. The very charming model illustrated is made of white batiste, with insertion of Valenciennes lace at each seam, and trimmed with lace motifs in butterfly design. At its lower edge is a gathered flounce, and above the flounce are applied narrow bands of the material. The design is an excellent one and is well adapted to just such fabrics, but is by no means confined to them, as it can be rendered equally effective in the fashionable wo I and slik materials.

The skirt is cut in seven gores, that are shaped to give a snug fit about the hips and to flare freely at their lower portions. Over its lower edge is arranged a straight gath-red flounce. The fullness at the back is gathered at each side of the centre-and the skirt is j ined to straight belt.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 15 yards 21 inches wide, 39 yards 27 inches wide, 89 yards 22 inches wide, 15 yards 21 inches wide, 15 yards 24 inches wide.

The alternative wide or 7 yards 44 inches wide. Woman's Seven-Gored Skirt. 4418.

8) yards 12 inches wide or 7 yards 44 inches wide.

The skirt pattern, 4413, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 2× and 30-inch waist measure.

To be Made With or Without the Bertha.

The was t is made over a fitted lining and closes with it at the centre back. Both front and backs are shirred to yoke depth, then let free to form soft folds between that point and the waist line. The bertha is arranged over the waist on indicated lines, and is finished, at its edges, with narrow bands of the material held by fancy stitches, and is further ornamented with small ornaments of crochet. The sleeves are shirred to fit the upper arms snugly and form soft fullness above and the drooping puffs of fashion to the wrists where they are held by narrow cuffs, but can be made in eibow length if preferred. When a transparent effect is soughtithe lining is cut away beneath the yoke and omitted from the sleeves.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 49 yards 21 inches wide, 4 yards 27 inches wide, 4 yards 27 inches wide, 4 yards 27 inches wide, with To be Made With or Without the Bertha.

4) yards 32 inches wide or 2 yards 44 inches wide, with 13 yards of all-over lace for bertha, collar and cuffs. The waist pattern, 4414, is cut in sizes for girls of 12, 14 and 16 years of age.



4415 Misses Guimpe, 4416 Girl's Cost,

Misses' Guimpe. 4415.

tigers' bones, one frame being placed within another, according to size, so that the whole surface is covered with frames.

Touis size is 2½ yards 36 inches wide, with ½ yards of lace. The pattern, 4415, is cut in sizes for girls of 12, 14 and 16 years of age.

Girl's Cont. 4416. To be Made With Strap or Broad Collar. The coat is made with loose fronts and back and is shaped by means of shoulder and under-arm seams. The back is laid in an inverted plait, that means full-

ness and grace, and the fronts can be turn

form the revers or buttoned over as shown in the small sketch. The sleeves are the new blahop ones finished with the roll-over cuffs that are stitched with corticelli silk. The neck in the case of the model is finished with a deep collar that gives a cape effect, but, if preferred, the coat can be made simpler and the strap collar, shown in the small sketch, used in its stead.
The quantity of material required for the medium size (10 years) is 5½ lyards 21 inches wide. 3½ yards 44 inches wide or 34 yards 52 inches wide.
The cost pattern, 4416, is cut in sizes for girls of 8, 10, 12 and 14 years of age.



4417 Woman's Waist, 4418 Child's Dress,

2, 4 and 6 yrs, 32 to 40 bust. Woman's Waist, 4417.

Wessan's Waist. 4417.

The waist is made over a fitted foundation and closes with it at the centre back. Both its front and backs are gathered and joined to the yoke, then allowed to fall in soft and becoming folds that are gathered again at the waist line. The epaulettes are arranged over the shoulders and held in place by the bands. The sleeves are new and graceful. The full portions extend to the elbows where they are gathered into bands to which are joined the drooping pointed frills. If the transparent effect is desired the lining beneath the yoke can be cut away, and the sleeves made quite unlined.

The quantity of makerial required for the medium size is 54 yards 21 inches wide, 5 yards 27 inches wide. 5 yards 44 inches wide, with 2 yards 71 inches wide. 5 yards 44 inches wide, with 2 yards 71 yards 44 inches wide, is cut in sizes for a 22, 34, 36, 38 and 46-inch bust measure.

The dress is cut with trouts and back and shaped by means of shoulder and under-arm seams. The back is laid in box plaits that are stitched at their underfolds to waist depth, and are pressed into position below that point. The fronts are plain and lapped one over the other in Russian style, the closing being made invisibly beneath the edge or with buttons and buttonholes if preferred. The sleeves are full, and are tucked to form cuffs at the lower edges. At the waist is a beit of the material, and the neck is finished with a standing collar.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (4 years) is 2 yards 37 inches wide or 1 yards 44 inches wide. · Child's Dress. 4418.

inches wide.

The pattern, 418, is cut in sizes for children of 2, 4 and 6 years of age:

HOME DRESSMAKING. SPECIAL PATTERNS—For a catalogue or any pattern illustrated on this page, send is cents (coin or postage stamp), state number, shown on cut, and size wanted, and write your name and address distinctly. Mail orders filled promptly. Address Massachuserts Ploude-Man, Boston, Mass.

The Horse.

Stable Utenslis.

Under this head is included all that is used in tending the horse and in cleaning the yard and stable.

The pitchfork is used to shake up the straw of which the horse's bed is made; to remove all that becomes soiled and dirty; and, in general, to set it fair and straight. The handle should be kept clean and the

prongs bright.

The shovel removes the smaller particle and the scrapings of the stable-yard. The broom is used to sweep out the stable after the damp, soiled litter has been removed and to keep the yard neat and clean. Those made of birch are the best.

The manure basket is to take up the droppings. This should be done before being trodden about, to keep the straw clean and

the stable sweet.

The stable pail should be made of strong oak, bound with iron and neatly painted. A sieve to cleanse the oats and chaff of all dust and small stones. A peck and a halfpeck measure to measure out the oats, etc.

for each horse's feed.

The currycomb: Horses of the present day are so much better bred than formerly, equently their coats and skins are finer, that there is now much less use for the currycomb, except to remove dust from the body brush. On very rough-coated horses it may be used. In summer it is absolutely unnecessary, and in these days of clipping and singeing in the winter it is almost equally so. It must always be used lightly or it will severely punish the horse, and on no account should the teeth be sharp or more than one-

eighth of an inch long.

The body-brush or horse-brush, as it is called, is, in the hands of a good groom, the most useful 'implement used in the dressing of the horse, as it thoroughly removes all dust and dirt, stimulates the skin and imparts a gloss to the coat. The water-brush is to wash all mud and dirt from the feet and legs of the horse, and stains from his quarters, etc.

The mane-comb, as the name implies, is to comb the mane and tail. It should be made of horn, have large teeth, and be used carefully and only occasionally, as in a general way a good brushing will answer the purpose without pulling out the hair.

The picker is a blunt iron hook for removing all grit from the horse's feet. Some are made to fold up for the pocket. A good, careful groom will always, carry one of these. A sponge, too, is always necessary for drying the legs, etc., after washing and other purposes of cleansing.

Leathers and rubbers are also necessary for drying the horse after work and wiping him over after dressing.

An oil brush and tin to hold the oil, to rub around the hoofs before leaving the stable to go to work. A singeing lamp and pair of trimming scissors are also necessary. To avoid loss and confusion, there should

be a place for everything and everything in its place, and all the utensils should be kept bright and clean.

Horse insurance in England and Scotland is successful. The horse, carriage and general insurance company's balance sheet for

went for \$115. A bay gelding, President, was sold next at \$92.50, after which Derby was placed on the block. This was the winner of the third, blue and reserved championmare, was next sold, bringing \$175.

W. B. White may decide to give Star view of starting him in the pacing cup event at the inter-city matinee next summer. The champion is in splendid condition, his legs appear smooth and sound, and he may furnish a surprise party.

Many mules have of late been sent from Pacific coast points to the Hawaiian Islands. Good big mules are wanted for the trade and the price has averaged about \$150 per head on ship.

Notes from Washington, D. C.

A peculiar decision was rendered by the customs branch of the Treasury Department last month to the effect that "dead poultry" try, live, pays a duty of three cents a pound, whereas poultry, dressed, is imported at five under either of these classes; it was poultry, dead, undressed, and the importers attempted to enter it as "unenumerated unmanufactured articles" at ten per cent. of its value. It was made to pay the five cents a pound duty.

The ranches and farms of the United States contain, in round numbers, according to the Agriculture Department statisties, two hundred million bearing apple s, which produce now an average of 176,000,000 bushels.

There is not a plant which responds mere quickly to cultivation and attention than the tomato. It is a singularly robust



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THE GREEN PACER KING DIRECT, BY DIRECT, 2.05 1-2; DAM, WELCOME BUNKER, BY MAMBRINO KING.

1902 shows a reserve fund of \$70,000, no grower; in fact, it has to be to live. For no 9.12 per cent., but wheat contains 10.23 per lakes, should suit even the most fastidious. less than \$10,000 having been added to it out of the profits of 1902. fruit is gathered with insect and fungus advantage as a stock food, it should be fed The Boston Horse Show was followed by pests, leaf spot, wilt, blackrot of the blos an auction sale on Monday afternoon, at som, cut worms, tonato worms, etc., al which prices were very uneven. The first ready at any minute to take advantage of horse to go was Village Chimes, a black mare, which brought only \$57. Miss Barsometimes necessary, but the best method of throp was the next one offered, and she guarding against any trouble with the to-difficult to find a better food for young hogs mato is to keep it growing vigorously.

The idea has been pretty well set aside that the color of eggs determines their ship ribbons at Newport in 1902, and also nutritive qualities. Many people believe won the blue ribbon at the Park Riding that brown-shelled eggs are richer in nutri-sixty-one and 145 pounds in weight, gave an sometimes as far as Fort Bassenger, and the School last year. The horse was knocked ment than white eggs. A number of Gov-down at \$800. Kit Chenault, a chestnut ernment experiments, however, have determined by the control of the c shell is no key to nutriment, flavor or other bushel, qualities of the meat of the egg. There is Pointer (1.501) a careful preparation with a a decided difference in nutritive ratio and flavor, however, and this is the result of feeding and the condition under which fowls are kept. The farmer who has fresh eggs for breakfast probably does not realize the advantage he has over his city cousin. Water is constantly rising from the

attraction, and by this process bringing up with it the salts and soluble fertility released. We have an exaggerated example of this in the alkali soils of the West where lower depths of the soil through capillary the process works to the detriment rather than the benefit of the farmer. Excessive quantities of these salts are brought up from the lower soils in solution, and then as the water evaporates into the air they are cannot be classed as "live poultry." Poul- left in the surface soil in such quantities as to make agriculture impossible. This only occurs, however, in the arid regions. In the cents a pound. Some poultry was imported at Niagara Falls which did not come in salts as they are being constantly washed 'rain belt" there is no excess of mineral and drained away. The knowledge of this principle shows the value of deep and proper cultivation of land devoted to crops. As the water rises from whatever depth, it is charged with solutions of phosphorus, nitrogen, potash, etc., encountered in its course and now rendered soluble through its action, and these, as evaporation takes place, it deposits about the roots of plants. Deeply cultivated soils not only allow for the deeper penetration of roots, but they hold more water and produce greater solutions and plant fertility.

The successful farmer makes mistakes every season in his planting and his harvesting. He does not make the mistake, however, of sticking to them after he makes the discoveries.

It is becoming a generally well-known fact among farmers that the leguminous hays are very much more nutritious in pro-tein than the hay from other grasses, said Dr. E. W. Allen, assistant director of the office of experiment stations, in a talk on the value of feeding various stuffs. "The clovers, alfalfa, cow-peas. lupines, etc., contain about twice the amount of digestible protein that hay from the grasses does. As a result, the manure from the legumes contains much more nitrogen; it is also somewhat richer in potash than that from grasses. The seeds from such legumes as the cow-peas, soja bean are exceedingly rich in protein, and can take the place of expensive commercial

"By growing and feeding on the farm more leguminous crops the amount of grain required will diminish, the value of the manure increase, and the soil enrich in fer-tility. And as the legumes draw about all their nitrogen from the atmosphere, the farm and the farmer, if the latter plants plenty of them, are sure to be the gainers.'

"A pound of wheat," said Dr. Allen, speaking further of farm-feeding stuffs, "furnishes more real nutriment than a pound of any other grain. Corn contains about eight per cent. of digestible protein, barley 8.69 per cent., oats 9.25 per cent., rye

digestion and to utilize wheat to the best with other grains. An English authority estimates wheat fed to lambs as worth about seventy-six cents per bushel. The Indiana and shotes than two parts (by weight) of wheat, two parts of corn and one of shorts; able, and at several places there are orange or a ration perhaps of equal weights of groves. The country is very slightly settled wheat, corn and shorts. In Canada it was and this adds a charm to the route. A found that frozen wheat, fed hogs between mined conclusively that the color of the nine to eleven pounds of gain was made per As the current is very swift it is not advisa

> The stingy feeder cheats himself as well as his cows; but, on the other hand, the dairy cow that will not repay generous feeding should be displaced at once.

Cold storage is valuable for keeping eggs for incubating purposes as well as for family use. Should eggs freeze, their vitality will be destroyed, but at a tempera-

If fowls are confined, it is highly essertial that they should be sipplied with limeproducing food. The average hen should lay 150 eggs a year, and if she does this she will have produced two pounds of pure carbonated lime. Of course, some lime is derived from the natural food, but most of it must be obtained from the small mineral particles which fowls are constantly picking from the earth.

The brush fence may be better than no fence, but only a degree. A rabbit hole through it soon becomes a dog hole and a dog hole soon becomes a hog hole, and in a little while everything goes through.

GUY E. MITCHELL.

Boating in Florida.

At some places in Florida flat-botton boats may be hire I, but they are frequently leaky and almost always absurdly heavy. It is much better to have one's own craft, sending it by freight at least four weeks ahead of time, to avoid disappointment. A cauvas canoe answers well for Florida waters, its extreme lightness being its great advantage. These cost from \$20 to \$42, and they can usually be sold at the conclusi of the trip.

Practically any Florida river is good to camp on; some run through swampy country, and others have high, dry banks; but his feelings by the question: Say, do you each has its own fascination. The swamp land has more water fowl, and is, therefore, more interesting, while the drier banks

cent. To guard against danger from in- Its one objection is that camping sites are at times a long way apart. The trip from Kissimee down through the lakes and river to Lake Okeechobee, then by canal and the Caloosahatchee river to the coast, is a long but delightful cruise. Fuel must be carried at last over the southern part of the Kissimee river and through Lake Okeechobee, distance of about eighty miles.

Throughout this trip good water is obtainsteamer plies on this river from Kissimble to attempt going north.

Hints on Hog Feeding.

Feeding skimmilk with corn will counteract the tendency to produce soft pork. To cut food green and put it in the pens costs a great deal of labor. Pasturage is the better plan.

It is very easy to spoil a pig by loading the stomach with too much sloppy food. worth six cents or seven cents per hundred

Artichokes are recommended for hog feeding by F. A. Elford of Holmesville. Ont. He plants them the same as, potatoe and roofs and the pigs harvest the crop enough seed being left below the reach of the hog for the next year's crop. He claims that six hundred to two thousand bushels should be grown per acre. The only cultivation given is to go over the land in the spring with a spring-tooth cultivator, working the surface level.

We are interested to note that the home from which a little girl ran away the other day was "all that could be desired." Care ful students of human conditions have often assure i us that such a home is very rare in this imperfect world.

Mr. Carnegie hits a nail square on the head when he makes reference to "higher and better things than a land overflowing with milk and honey." Most of us are quite too well satisfied with the milk and honey ideal, especially if we could only include ourselves with what we consider the

When a young woman sues a man for \$2500 damages on account of one hug, the defendant might be excused if he relieved

The size of the tips given to Mr. Rocke offer more comfortable camping sites. A feller's caddy have not yet been made trip down the Suawnee river is delightful, public, but of course they were proportionand the Kissimee river, with its chain of ate to the success of the treatment.

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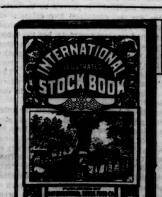
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